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HARRIMAN, ROSTOW COMMENTS AT SALT II HEARINGS

LD241317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[Text] Washington, 20 July, TASS--The hearings on the question of the ratification of the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms (SALT II) are continuing in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Speaking at the hearings, distinguished politician and former U.S. Ambassador to the USSR A. Harriman said that SALT II is a basis for greater stability in relations between the USSR and the United States, contributes to the safeguarding of security and helps to improve the East-West climate as a whole. The governments of our European allies, he pointed out, resolutely support the SALT II treaty since they know that it will strengthen their security. There are many spheres in which we have vital interest and on which the ratification of SALT II will have a favorable influence.

Head of the U.S. delegation at the SALT II talks R. Earle said that the United States had consulted with its allies on specific provisions of the treaty of "special interest" to the Europeans. This treaty is vitally important for both the United States and for all the states of Western Europe, he emphasized.

Former U.S. Under Secretary of State G. Ball felt that a rejection of the treaty by the Senate would be judged by the West European states from the viewpoint of the United States' reliability as an ally. If that were to happen, he said, there would be the danger that several of Washington's European allies could seize the initiative from the United States in the West's policy toward the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

E. Rostow, one of the leaders of the so-called "Committee on the Present Danger," set up with funds from the military-industrial complex, also spoke at yesterday's hearings. In common with the Chairman of this committee P. Nitze, Rostow tried to demonstrate that the SALT II treaty would give the Soviet Union an advantage over the United States from the viewpoint of safeguarding security.

SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE BEGINS DEBATE ON SALT II

LD241544 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 24 Jul 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Valentin Gubernatorov and (Georgiy Dzhyrkvelov)

[Text] Hearings on the Soviet-U.S. treaty on strategic arms limitation have begun in the Senate Armed Services Committee. Unlike the discussions of the treaty in the Foreign Relations Committee which began earlier, the hearings in the Armed Services Committee are of a consultative nature. The committee will not pass an official decision on the treaty, but will limit itself to publishing a short summary of its discussions for the information of the Senate. On the whole, the committee will study the treaty in the same way as SALT II was discussed in the Foreign Relations Committee.

Opponents of the treaty are putting forward the same familiar arguments. Thus speeches by Senators Goldwater and Culver contained the hackneyed fantasies about the Soviet "military threat," allegations that the treaty is of an "unequal" nature, and demands that amendments be made to it. Goldwater expressed completely groundless and unjustifiable doubts as to the willingness of the Soviet Union to conscientiously fulfill the conditions of SALT II.

Speaking at the hearings on behalf of the administration, Defense Secretary Brown said that he had carefully studied the treaty and had come to the firm conclusion that U.S. national security would be stronger with the treaty than without it. The treaty, the secretary stressed, would enable the United States to maintain nuclear parity with a lesser degree of risk and at less expense.

'BANDYING' TROOP FIGURES AT MBFR TALKS UNPRODUCTIVE

LD241230 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The 18th round of talks on reducing armaments and armed forces in central Europe has ended in Vienna. Our commentary is by Yuriy Sibirtsev:

News agency reports about the outcome of the 18th round of the talks can hardly be called cheerful. The reason is quite evident. The round brought no tangible results though the two sides have found common approaches to a number of problems but the outcome could have been quite different. It seems that not a single previous round of the talks has had such a good chance of bringing good results.

The 18th round coincided with the historic meeting of Presidents Brezhnev and Carter in Vienna and the signing of SALT II. This alone was a new impetus to the talks on reducing armaments and armed forces in central Europe. Besides, the Western representatives started the 18th round of talks having acquainted themselves with constructive proposals by the socialist countries which allowed the settling of outstanding issues. By tabling these proposals the socialist countries have met the West more than halfway. They have accepted the Western idea of collective ceilings and agreed with the Western side on a procedure of force reductions; that is, reducing the ground forces first and freezing the air forces for the time being. The socialist countries have also accepted a proposal by the Western countries that during the first stage of reduction, American and Soviet troops should be reduced proportionately.

The socialist countries also came up with new initiatives during the round and these initiatives cleared the way for reaching an agreement. Why then are the talks deadlocked? The answer is because of the negative stand taken by the Western countries. Their representatives brought old arguments to Vienna and didn't repsond to initiatives by the socialist countries. A year has passed since the time when the socialist countries came up with their proposals, but the Western nations have so far ignored them. The socialist countries came up with new initiatives and the only response so far is a promise to consider them.

But the Western negotiators were very active indeed when the issued clearly preventing the talks from reaching concrete results came under discussion. During the whole of the 18th round, they were doing complicated arithmetic in an attempt to find out the reasons for discrepancy in estimates of the numbers of troops deployed by the two sides in the area. But the socialist countries never made a secret of the number of their toops. They have, in fact, given the Western side accurate information about their armed strength; Therefore, they feel that bandying figures at the talks is unproductive--to say the least. Western diplomats again started talking about the necessity of what they call assymetrical reduction, which is not an equivalent reduction.

Their ideal of asymmetry is that the socialist countries should reduce their armed forces two and one-half times as much as the Western countries. To support their arguments, they claim that their calculations show that the socialist countries have 180,000 more troops in the area. They also insist that the cuts must weigh against the socialist countries because the Soviet Union is near to the area and the United States is far away from it.

These arugments are false. Authoritative circles in the West now admit that there is approximate military parity in Europe, and as far as the problem of distance is concerned, it is not clear why they have picked up the Soviet Union and the United States [for comparison]. Nineteen countries are taking part in the talks and logically how close or removed from the area they are should also be considered. The majority of the NATO countries, and among them the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Italy--which have large armies--are situated in the area or quite close to it. Besides, Western Europe has a vast network of highways and communication lines, and taking into account the long-range capability of nuclear missiles, distance now has a different meaning. One should not overlook the fact that the United States has, on several occasions, airlifted its troops to Europe across the Atlantic in short periods of time.

The 18th round has shown that the NATO countries are trying to use the talks to get unilateral advantages, but the socialist countries will not make unilateral concessions. They believe that the reciprocity of commitments and the equal security of both sides are the necessary preconditions for any talks on the problems of disarmament.

Troop Demands 'Chief Obstacle'

LD241529 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent L. Stepanov dispatch under rubric "On International Topics": "18th Round Ended"]

[Text] Vienna--The 18th round of the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe has ended in Vienna's Hofburg Palace. Ambassador N.K. Tarasov, head of the Soviet delegation, addressing the last plenary session, emphasized the significance of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Vienna. The signing of the SALT II treaty by L.I. Brezhnev and J. Carter showed the possibility of practical steps on the way to limiting the arms race.

The successful conclusion of the Vienna talks concerning the politically and militarily sensitive region of central Europe would undoubtedly be of great positive significance in reducing military confrontation in Europe. A high responsibility lies with all the states participating in them.

Certain common approaches to resolving the problems at issue were revealed during the 18th round. However, the talks are still far from completion. This is accounted for by the fact that the main impulses for a rapprochement of positions are coming from the socialist states alone, while the West is being inadmissibly slow to put forward its own proposals and is avoiding a constructive examination of the new initiatives being advanced by its partners at the talks.

The Western side would like the socialist countries, despite the approximate equality of the two sides' armed forces in central Europe, to reduce their troops 3.5 times more than the NATO countries. These unwarranted demands are the chief obstacle preventing progress at the Vienna talks. The socialist countries long ago proclaimed their readiness to reduce their ground forces by 105,000 men. They have indicated the specific share to be accepted by each one of them. But the West is still continuing to avoid answering the question of what specific contributions the FRG, Britain and the other Western European states participating in the talks intend to make to the reduction of their own troops. And precisely this is of decisive significance now.

The socialist countries invariably seek to promote the speediest formulation of practical proposals for the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe. In addition to their well-known proposals of 8 June and 30 November 1978 they put forward an important new intiative 28 June. Concerning the nature of the commitments of the states participating directly in the talks regarding the reduction of their ground forces, the new proposals take into consideration many elements in the Western states' position. They provide, in particular, for the individual extents of the troop reduction to be determined by each party to the agreement individually, within the framework of the relevant alliance--NATO for the Western countries and the Warsaw Pact for the socialist countries--and to be roughly proportional to the total troop strength of each state in the region of the reduction. The Western countries must make a thorough, businesslike reply to the whole range of the socialist states' proposals.

The Soviet Union has waged and will continue to wage the struggle against the arms race. It will seek to insure that the colossal material funds being spent on arms production are switched to satisfying the people's material and cultural requirements.

KOROVIKOV REVIEWS PAST WEEK'S WORLD EVENTS FOR PRAVDA

ID241507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 79 p 4 ID

[Valentin Korovikov "International Review"]

[Text] The past week in July has been packed with diverse events, important meetings and major changes in the leadership of some countries. The lengthy, heroic struggle of the Nicaraguan people against the dictatorial regime of General Somoza culminated in victory. The world public regards the routing of reaction in that country as a major defeat for imperialist forces in Latin America. L.I. Brezhnev's congratulations to the new government of Nicaragua state the Soviet Union's readiness to develop all-round ties with that country.

In the United States--the very citadel of world capital--the economy is running a fever, the dollar exchange rate is falling and gasoline lines are growing. On Tuesday the U.S. Government resigned. Undoubtedly this stormy week will go down in the country's history and will be long remembered.

Leaders of countries in the Organization of African Unity [OAU] discussed important problems of Africa's development at their latest, 16th assembly. Its work showed that independent Africa can only resolve its difficulties and achieve success in withstanding economic dominance and the political pressure of the imperialist world by strengthening its unity and joining with progressive forces in the world.

The government crisis is continuing in India, where the split in the ruling Janata coalition led to the resignation of Morarji Desai's cabinet. Attempts to form a new ministerial cabinet in Rome are continuing. In Lisbon the female diplomat Maria Pintassilgo has been instructed to perform the same task.

At the end of the week delegates from about 60 countries held a conference in Geneva at the invitation of UN Secretary General K. Waldheim on the complex problem of refugees in Southeast Asia. The Vietnamese delegation presented specific plans for a humane solution to this problem, refuting slanderous accusations made against the SRV by China and a number of Western countries.

Strengthening Unity

During the week L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, held talks in the Crimea with G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president. The friendly meeting reaffirmed the complete unity of views of the two parties and states on all questions of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation and the international situation.

The report on the cordial talks between the fraternal countries' leaders noted that the USSR and Czechoslovakia are successfully expanding production cooperation and specialization both on a bilateral basis and within the framework of CEMA. This fruitful cooperation of socialist countries is a reliable means of insuring the planned growth of the national economies and a steady upsurge in the working people's living standards.

Just recently the socialist community countries celebrated the 30th anniversary of CEMA. The activity of this, the first ever organization of all-round economic, scientific and technical cooperation, has revealed the indisputable advantages of the socialist system. In the CEMA countries the rates of growth of national income and industrial production from 1951 through 1978 were three times greater than in the developed capitalist states.

One-third of world industrial output is now produced by CEMA members. Impressive joint projects, from the development of new mineral deposits to space flights, strengthen the socialist countries' fraternal cooperation and help to accelerate their progress along the path of building socialism and communism. Long-term targeted cooperation programs for the period through 1990 are now being drawn up and implemented. The central task in the next decade is the all-out acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

These creative plans and work for the benefit of hundreds of millions of working people require peace and a deepening of relaxation of international tension. At the meeting between L. I. Brezhnev and G. Husak the common opinion was voiced that the results of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Vienna at summit level and the signing there of the SALT treaty reveal new opportunities for easing the danger of world war and combating the arms race.

Now that international reaction with the Beijing leadership has launched a fierce slander campaign against the SRV, the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples support the SRV's efforts to consolidate lasting peace in Southeast Asia. L. I. Brezhnev and G. Husak stated that the Geneva conference on the problem of refugees in Indochina is called upon to contribute to solving the humane aspect of this problem and not to encroach on the sovereignty of countries in Indochina. The policy of the socialist community countries is aimed at easing tension in that long-suffering part of the world, too, and at creating conditions there for a peaceful, creative life.

Today the fraternal family of socialist countries is celebrating the anniversary of People's Poland. The 35 years of its existence have transformed this ancient Slav country, which was utterly reduced to ashes and ravaged by the fascist occupation. The rehabilitation and rapid development of reborn Poland is a most graphic example of the viability of the socialist system and the fraternal friendship and mutual assistance of the Polish and Soviet peoples and is the real embodiment of the fruitful results of unity of the socialist community countries, which is strengthening from year to year.

Crises and Upheavals

President Carter's two disquieting speeches last Sunday on national television and on Monday in Kansas City justifiably alarmed the United States. And on Tuesday there followed an unprecedented event in the country's history--the resignation of 34 members of the administration and top staffers at the White House, which was done at the President's wish, for a cabinet reshuffle. The President's speeches were devoted to the U.S. energy crisis and to ways and means of overcoming it. However, try as he might, the speeches reflected the profound contradictions which are tearing apart both the main country of the imperialist world and the entire capitalist system. Declining production, inflation, unemployment and the dominance of the monopolies, which frequently condemn millions of people and whole countries to poverty and want in the name of maintaining their superprofits, are what constitute capitalist reality.

In fact, even the U.S. President was forced to admit that one of the main causes of the energy crisis and the price increases is the uncontrolled and arbitrary nature of the all-powerful oil corporations, whose profits are increasing with every year. Numerous instances are known of recently when the bosses of the oil business have deliberately arranged a fuel shortage and have withheld deliveries in order to inflate prices and cause a speculative flurry. The black market in "black gold" is flourishing in both the United States and Western Europe.

Despite Washington's eloquent appeals for trust, patriotism and reason the bourgeois world of profit and gain is reacting negatively to Carter's proposals. [paragraph continues]

The oil companies are unwilling to finance, even partly through taxes on superprofits, the development of U.S. energy resources in order to halve oil imports by 1990. During the entire week on the currency markets the U.S. dollar exchange rate fell and the price of gold, which for the first time passed $300 per ounce, rose.

The ever increasing economic upheavals and the organic incapacity of Western governments to curb the greed of the monopolies are giving rise to serious internal conflicts and disillusionment among the people's masses concerning the system of bourgeois democracy. "Most of our people assume that the next 5 years will be worse than the last 5 years," "two-thirds of our population do not even vote," "the gap between our citizens and our government has never been so great"--these are some of the phrases from the President's speech, which speak for themselves.

Essentially the same problems as in the United States are also causing a fever in the entire capitalist world. After the recent conference of heads of major capitalist states in Tokyo, where, as the French weekly LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR remarked venomously, "unanimous agreement was achieved on only one question: to take off jackets because of the heat in the conference room." The competitive war over currency exchange rates and control over raw materials sources and markets not only failed to calm down but became tougher.

Alarm is aroused by Washington's dangerous plan to considerably strengthen its military presence in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf and to create a so-called "quick reaction corps," rightly christened the world gendarme. Deliveries of modern weapons to Saudi Arabia and other countries in that region are increasing sharply. Thus the other day the State Department recommended that additional weapons worth a vast sum--$1.2 billion--be sold to Saudi Arabia alone. The possibilities of using Israel and Egypt to establish U.S. military and economic control in the Near East are being studied.

This week the dictatorial regime collapsed in Nicaragua--a U.S. bastion in Central America. For many years Washington constantly supported Somoza and similar "gorillas" who have already been overthrown or who are still holding on to power in Latin America. And that was one of the main reasons why the Nicaraguan people lost tens of thousands of people who were killed and wounded, why hunger and devastation seized the country. A high price was paid for liberation.

This week Sandinista detachments entered the capital, Managua, and the Provisional Democratic Government of National Construction seized power.

The Nicaraguan people's victory showed once again: The time of the banana republics regarded as the patrimony of the CIA and international monopolies like the American United Fruit Company which until quite recently used to overthrow governments which did not suit them and install their own puppets, is receding into the past.

Meeting in Monrovia

Weighty confirmation of the irreversible nature of the liberation process was provided by the 16th Assembly of Heads of State and Government of countries belonging to the OAU, held 17 through 21 July in Monrovia, capital of the continent's oldest independent republic, Liberia. The leaders of 48 states (the Chad delegation was absent because of an internal government crisis) discussed urgent problems in cleansing Africa of colonialism and racism and pressing tasks in the struggle to eliminate the persisting economic dependence on imperialist states and exploitation on the part of international monopolies.

As the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers greetings message to the participants in the forum says, "every session of the OAU Assembly is a major event in international political life...a lively interest in the assembly's work is displayed not only in Africa but elsewhere."

Despite differences in positions on a number of concrete problems and conflicts between individual African states, the meeting in Liberia reasserted the OAU's common position, rejecting the maneuvers of Western diplomacy and the South African racists, who seek to confirm and legalize the puppet, neocolonialist regimes in Rhodesia and Namibia. The assembly condemned the so-called "internal settlement" and did not permit the presence in Monrovia of any representatives of the traitorous groups which have entered into a deal with the Ian Smith clique. "Any steps toward recognition of the Muzorewa regime or the lifting of sanctions imposed on the illegal regime in Salisbury will be equivalent to aggression directed against independent African states," Ethiopian Foreign Minister Feleke Gedle-Giorgis stated.

Free Africa supports the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, whose leaders, J. Nkomo and R. Mugabe, participated actively in the work of the assembly. The Patriotic Front is recognized by the OAU as the sole legitimate representative of the Zimbabwe people.

Nor were imperialist calculations justified on splitting the positions of African countries with respect to the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty and on restoring Israel's political and economic positions in certain tropical African states. PLO representatives were present at the session as observers. The assembly again demanded the observance of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab lands.

Nearly all the speeches noted the urgent need for an economic upsurge in Africa and an improvement in the life of its population of more than 400 million people. The continent has 10 percent of the world's inhabitants and only 2.7 percent of world production. And at the same time big profits are extorted from Africa and its natural wealth is plundered. Many speakers called for the strengthening of cooperation among African countries, the implementation of a consistent policy of limiting and controlling foreign capital and the real implementation of the principles of equality and justice in world economic relations.

As at earlier sessions, acute problems of conflicts and disputes among African states were touched on, and there are still many of them. Particularly sharp debates were aroused by events connected with the overthrow of the Amin regime in Uganda, the problems of settling the situation in the Western Sahara, the situation in Chad and certain other problems. The OAU has already more than once played an important role in eliminating dangerous hotbeds of tension and in reconciling conflicting sides. Edem Kodjo, currently secretary general of the organization, stated in an interview for the magazine JUNE AFRIQUE that the OAU's aim is to "strive to insure that there are as few conflicts as possible and that as little blood as possible is shed on African soil." Various proposals were put forward at the assembly on strengthening the role of the OAU and its chairman in resolving internal African disputes and crises and on putting special groups of troops at the disposal of the OAU Secretariat for limiting and averting bloody conflicts.

The struggle for peace and support for the relaxation of tension are an integral part of independent Africa's political program. In Monrovia the demand was put forward for the continent to become a nonnuclear zone and there was a call for the South African racists, who have launched work on creating their own nuclear weapons with the help of Western military industrial companies and scientific centers, to be stopped.

The 16th session of leaders of independent Africa again showed that its people's vital interests demand the intensification of the anti-imperialist, antiracist struggle and the cohesion of OAU member countries in the interests of progress and peace.

MORE ON GENEVA CONFERENCE ON REFUGEES

Soviet Stand

LD250905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent I. Melnikov: "Geneva Conference"]

[Text] Geneva, 21 July--The international conference on the refugee problem in Southeast Asia ended here today. UN secretary general K. Waldheim summed up the conference results at the closing session.

The 2 days of the conference's work and the speeches by many of the participants showed that the only possible way of solving the complex refugee problem is through the constructive and businesslike settlement of above all, its humanitarian aspects and efforts to prevent speculative political actions directed against sovereign states of Indochina from developing around it.

The speech by Vietnamese delegation head Phan Hien, Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] deputy foreign minister, was an example of the objective, businesslike and humane approach to difficult questions posed by life.

In the conference corridors people were taking a different view of yesterday's speech by Chinese representative Zhang Wenjin, PRC deputy foreign minister. "Firing off" a whole clip of anti-Vietnamese and anti-Soviet propaganda fabrications, he even went so far as to demand that the states participating in the conference cut off all aid to the Vietnamese people. Not surprisingly, K. Waldheim, who was chairing the session, was forced to remind the Chinese representative of the rules which all speakers have to observe.

The conference participants listened very closely to the speech by Soviet delegation head N.P. Firyubin, USSR deputy foreign minister. Noting that the conference had gathered to discuss humanitarian aspects of the refugee problem and to seek acceptable ways of solving it, he stated the Soviet side's support for the agreement reached between the SRV Government and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees aimed at creating favorable conditions for the orderly and safe departure of interested persons from Vietnam.

The speaker reminded his audience that the Soviet Union has given and is giving great and comprehensive assistance in resurrecting the Vietnamese economy ravaged by long wars and in alleviating the plight of the country's population. Similar assistance is being given to Laos and Kampuchea. This is the real contribution of the USSR and also of the other socialist communist countries to eliminating thwat are to a definite degree the causes of the refugee proglem in the Southeast Asia area.

When it came to Geneva our delegation did not intend to touch on any other aspects of the refugee problem apart from the humanitarian one, the Soviet representative said. This has been the burden of most of the other speeches. However, the USSR delegation cannot overlook the attempts by the representatives of certain states to level political accusations against the SRV and other countries of Indochina and it cannot ignore the manifestation of great-power behavior by those who are trying everywhere, including at this forum, to "teach a lesson" to small neighboring states.

The Soviet delegation head also condemned the hypocritical statements by those powers which are trying to shift the responsibility for the situation onto the shoulders of the SRV Government. They hold forth about "human rights" when it is perfectly clear that the situation is a consequence of the war imposed by these powers on the Vietnamese people.

One reason for the refugee problem is the mass flight of people from China. In the first 5 months of this year alone 117,000 Chinese emigres arrived in Hong Kong, for example.

A statement by the Lao People's Democratic Republic was circulated at the conference today. It contains a resolute protest in connection with the fact that Laos was not invited to participate, although it is a directly interested party and a member of the United Nations.

Conference Results

LD250907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[I. Melnikov article: "After the Conference"]

[Text] Geneva--The 2-day international conference on the problem of refugees from Southeast Asia held in Geneva has drawn the close attention of the world public. To a certain degree the conference brought clarity to the discussion and future resolution of the difficult problem of the refugees, on whom Beijing propaganda and part of the West's mass media are trying to speculate. Also apparent in the Geneva Palace of Nations was the constructive, businesslike approach by Vietnam to the questions posed and, as an antithesis to it, the demagogic position of the Chinese leadership. The forces of reaction do not conceal the aims which they thought they could achieve through the Geneva conference. On the one hand, a stake was made on making the world public forget as quickly as possible about the numerous crimes of imperialism on the territory of Indochina, about the PRC's armed adventure against Vietnam and about the mass genocide carried out by Beijing's placemen in Kampuchea. On the other hand, certain circles tried to use the refugee problem in order to denigrate Vietnam and its internal and foreign policy, and at the same time to mask Beijing's growing interference and that of imperialist powers in the affairs of states of the region.

In other words, the fuss about refugees was used as a Trojan Horse by forces waging a struggle against socialism and against the national liberation movement.

However, bitter disappointment awaited the strategists and propagandists of imperialism and great-power expansionism in Geneva. Their hypocrisy and demagogy failed. Vietnam defended its just position calmly and worthily and showed itself to be a constructive and realistic partner in a difficult discussion. Local observers unanimously noted the important contribution of the Soviet Union to the positive atmosphere of the conference. The world saw that the countries of the socialist community are helping in a concrete and businesslike way in eliminating the real reasons which have given rise to the refugee problem in Southeast Asia. The truth had its say in Geneva's Palace of Nations.

WESTERN, USSR AID TO DEVELOPING STATES CONTRASTED

LD241331 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[B. Rachkov article: "In the Role of Benefactors; Fictions and the Truth About Aid to Young States"]

[Text] The foreign press continues to comment widely on the results of the latest annual economic conference of the leaders of the seven biggest capitalist powers which was held recently in Tokyo. [paragraph continues]

As is known, it emerged that the Tokyo meeting of the "Big Seven" boiled down basically to a search for ways of surmounting the energy crisis which erupted in the capitalist world at the end of 1973. It is common knowledge that big capital is responsible for this crisis. However, the latest "summit" conference once again made a clumsy attempt to heap the entire blame for the capitalist world's fuel disorders upon the developing states which are members of OPEC.

At the same time, the "Big Seven" tried to present themselves in the role of chief steward of the interests of all other young states which do not have their own oil resources and which are suffering major losses because of the energy crisis. The communique adopted at Tokyo abounds in heart-rending condolences to developing countries that are poor in oil terms and contains a proposal to render them immediate assistance in overcoming the energy famine. As always, the promise of aid is hedged about by a typically neocolonialist condition--it is conditional upon the young states creating a more favorable situation for the influx of private and state investment from the West, that is, provided they allow Western state monopoly capital greater freedom to acquire rights of ownership to economic installations and to exploit manpower resources in the developing countries and provided it is given greater freedom to transfer profits and superprofits from there to their home countries.

But it is, after all, precisely the uncontrolled activity of Western capital in former colonies and dependent states--activity which was restricted by the majority of those states only in the early seventies--that served as the main cause of the misfortune, including the energy disorders, in the developing countries.

The tremendous dependence of the developing countries' power industries on imported oil--a situation created by neocolonialism--has indeed meant particularly great losses for the developing countries insofar as the energy crisis began with the increase in oil shortages and heightened cost of oil itself.

For many young states, however, the blows of the energy crisis proved to be considerably "cushioned" by the successes of their equitable and mutually advantageous cooperation with the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community.

For this reason the Western powers' attempts to belittle the significance of the CEMA countries' economic, scientific and technical assistance to the young states seem more than inappropriate, but one such attempt was made once again at the Tokyo meeting of the "Big Seven." In actual fact, however, the fraternal socialist countries' assistance has considerably expanded the geographical extent of exploration of underground resources and has initiated the proportionate development of various fuel sectors in the young states. Countries which previously had been declared by neocolonialists to be "unpromising as regards energy resources" are more and more frequently acquiring considerable quantities of fuel that they have produced themselves.

Thus, the "unpromising nature" of India and Syria with respect to oil and gas was generally accepted back in the fifties. But with the USSR's assistance about 60 oil and gas deposits have been discovered in those two countries and already they yield more than 20 million tons of "black gold" annually. Significant oil and gas resources have been discovered and are starting to be exploited with Soviet economic, scientific and technical assistance in Afghanistan, Egypt, Pakistan and a number of other countries. And in all, by early 1979 oilfields had been created and associated well-head construction work had been carried out with the USSR's assistance to developing countries; these are capable of producing 62 million tons of oil, which is approximately one-fourth of the total "black gold" consumption of those countries. The acquisition of such a quantity of oil from the Western monopolies at present world prices would cost the developing countries approximately $8 billion.

It is known that the Western monopolies have preferred not to build oil refineries in developing countries since they seek to dispose of petroleum products at as high a price as possible even in OPEC countries. But the USSR renders assistance in the creation of oil refining capacities in any country which considers this to be necessary and economically justified. Oil refining capacities created and being created with Soviet assistance amount to 17 million tons, which enables these countries to save several additional billions of dollars annually on the difference between the market price of crude oil and that of petroleum products.

Together with the oil industry, the USSR helps the liberated states to develop their coal industry and also the power industry. Considerable coal deposits have been discovered and developed with the USSR's assistance in India, Nigeria, Afghanistan and a number of other countries. About 45 million tons of coal and also coke derived from bituminous coal can be produced at the enterprises which have been or are currently being created with Soviet economic and technical assistance here. On the basis of the coking coals which have been discovered with iron ore near (Adzhaokuta) during joint work by Soviet and Nigerian geologists, a high-powered metallurgical plant has begun to be erected in Nigeria with the USSR's assistance and this is to play an important role in strengthening the economic independence of this very large country of the African Continent.

The USSR's assistance to young states in developing their tremendous hydroelectrical resources is particularly impressive. There is not a year when, in one or another of these states, the construction of yet another hydroelectric power project does not commence or is not completed with Soviet assistance. Only in March last year the Euphrates hydroelectric complex was commissioned with an 800 megawatt power station--the biggest in the Near East. And June 1979 saw the startup of the first of 14 Soviet turbines installed in the Salto Grande Hydroelectric station which Argentina and Uruguay are building with the USSR's assistance. Each turbine has a capacity of 135 megawatts which is sufficient to cover the industrial and communal needs of a city with a population of 5,000 inhabitants. When the hydroelectric station is fully commissioned it will be the biggest in Latin America.

The hydroelectric and thermal-electric power stations that have been or are being built with the USSR's assistance in the developing countries together have a total capacity of 13 million kilowatts. In order to gain a better grasp of this figure, let us observe that it is six times the capacity of any of those famous giant U.S. hydroelectric stations such as the John Day or Grand Coulee stations. Half of these capacities have already been commissioned and are generating more than 30 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity annually. This quantity of electric power corresponds to the heat-producing capacity of approximately 10 million tons of "black gold." The saving of this oil is enabling the young states to make available a minimum of $1.3 billion annually for purchases of other vitally important commodities on the world market.

When rendering economic, scientific and technical assistance, the Soviet Union leaves all the installations created through its assistance totally in the possession of the state in question and never seeks to derive profits or various unilateral advantages. In return for our assistance the developing states deliver to the Soviet Union, on an agreed and mutually advantageous basis, products which they have traditionally exported and sometimes energy carriers [energonositel] which have begun to be produced at enterprises built with our assistance. Thus Syria, having become an oil exporter, sells part of it on the foreign market, including to our country. In other words, Soviet assistance not only promotes the growth of the national economies of the developing countries but also boosts their export potential.

At the same time the USSR is rendering considerable assistance in the training of national cadres for the fuel and energy sectors of the developing countries--ranging from the training of their emissaries at Soviet VUZes to Soviet specialists passing on their professional expertise to local workers and specialists at the construction sites of enterprises being built with the USSR's assistance.

The facts attest that no capitalist power has given in such a short time such substantial and diverse assistance in the development of the devloping countries' national fuel and energy base as has the Soviet Union. Significant assistance is also being given in the development of these sectors on a long-term and mutually advantageous basis by other countries of the socialist community.

The fraternal socialist countries' mutually advantageous and equitable cooperation with the young states engenders the energy which is capable of delivering the liberated peoples not only from energy disorders but also from other economic disorders, too.

PUGWASH CONFERENCE OPENS IN MEXICO CITY

LD241423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Dispatch by unnamed correspondent: "Scientists Meet"]

[Text] Mexico City, 19 July--The 29th annual conference of the Pugwash movement of scientists for peace has begun its work in the Mexican capital. More than 100 eminent scientists have come from five continents, including a Soviet delegation.

The agenda of this meeting includes problems of deepening detente and limiting the arms race and of international security. Socioeconomic questions of the developing countries and energy problems are also being discussed. The Soviet-American SALT treaty is at the center of attention. Speaking at the opening ceremony, (M. Vionchek), chairman of the Pugwash movement's Mexican committee, pointed out that SALT II is a vitally important element in the development of political relations among states belonging to different socioeconomic systems and for the destiny of all mankind. This treaty creates favorable preconditions for reducing not only nuclear but also conventional arms.

The participants honored the memory of the initiator of the Pugwash movement--the well-known American public figure Cyrus Eaton, winner of the international Lenin Peace Prize, who died recently.

USSR POSITION ON UN FORCES IN SINAI

LD250716 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Text] At the UN headquarters members of the Security Council have held consultations concerning the UN emergency armed forces in the Sinai, the mandate of which ran out on 24 July. On completion of the consultations UN Secretary General Waldheim told the press that this mandate will not be extended and consequently on 24 July the UN emergency armed forces were ceasing their functions. The UN secretary general will undertake measures for the organized withdrawal of the UN forces, which comprises 4,000 men.

As is known, the participants in the separate Israeli-Egypt treaty have assigned the UN emergency armed forces the role of observers over the implementation of the treaty. However, only the UN Security Council has the power to change the nature of the activity of the international forces. The participants of the separate deal were not able to achieve agreement in the Security Council to such a change in the function.

The Soviet Union, as well as the majority of the other UN member states, is against any attempt to use the authority of the international community to protect the separate deal which is counter to the interests of a general and stable settlment of the Near East crisis.

KURDYUMOV VIEWS ON 'BELEAGUERED' CARTER'S RECENT MOVES

LD241113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[Correspondent N. Kurdyumov dispatch: "United States: Acute Problems"]

[Text] Washington, 19 July--According to local commentators, "confusion reigns" these days in the apparatus of U.S. executive power and among White House, department and agency workers. This is probably no exaggeration. Official Washington cannot recall an instance, in the past century at least, when all cabinet members and also high-ranking presidential advisers have been instructed to resign for the purposes of reorganizing the government. But that is precisely what happened on Tuesday, 17 July, when 34 members of the administration, including the entire cabinet and 17 advisers and special advisers, relinquished their posts.

Commenting on what has happened, the American press points out that, although certain changes have been expected recently in the administration's highest echelon, the dramatic "mass resignation" was a surprise to partically everyone both in form and in essence. The point is that the President traditionally carries out a substantial cabinet reshuffle only at the start of an administration's regular 4-year term of office.

Specific changes in the administration are expected daily. However, immediately after the announcement of the cabinet's resignation, to avoid an undesirable reaction abroad, official White House spokesmen hastened to inform the press that the coming changes would not affect the three members of the "national security team"--Secretary of State C. Vance, Defense Secretary H. Brown and Z. Brzezinski, the President's assistant for national security affairs. The press points out that the main directions of U.S. foreign policy will remain unchanged.

The immediate future of a number of other leading administration figures, like Attorney General G. Bell and Energy Secretary J. Schlesinger who, as the Washington POST points out, has recently been the butt of Americans' anger over the gasoline the fuel difficulties and other failures in the energy sphere, is far less clear.

The resignation of J. Califano, secretary of health, education and welfare, has just been accepted.

The departure of Treasury Secretary M. Blumenthal (who, according to a press report, has revealed certain disagreements with the White House position) and also Transportation Secretary B. Adams cannot be ruled out either. Changes are also expected in the White House apparatus. In particular, according to the latest reports, a decision has been made to appoint Hamilton Jordan, the President's closest adviser, to the post of White House chief of staff.

The reshuffle, as observers point out, presupposes not only the preplacement of certain figures by others. As newspapers report, citing official sources, the President has made it clear that he is "dissatisfied" with the work of many elements in the administration. According to the Washington POST, J. Carter declared at the 17 July meeting, which was attended only by cabinet members without aides, that he intends not only to replace certain cabinet members but also to change "my way of life and work methods." It follows from this, the newspaper points out, that the mass resignation of leading officials presupposes a "reorganization of the style of leadership, as well as of the work of the whole beleaguered administration."

As the New York TIMES has written, "officials are forming the impression that this reshuffle of the Carter cabinet is aimed not so much at reorienting administration policy as at strengthening White House control over various departments and agencies."

American political observers are of the opinion that the extraordinary and highly unusual method of reorganizing the administration, as well as the urgent measures recently announced by the President in the sphere of U?S? energy policy, have been dictated by equally extraordinary circumstances and are a manifestation of the underlying processes occurring in the country. People here describe the essence of these processes in different ways.

Appearing on national television, President J. Carter spoke, for example, of the "erosion of faith in the future" which is to be observed throughout the country. At the same time many Americans describe these processes as a manifestation of the crisis of the system and as a visible "crisis of confidence" in the administration, which has proved impotent in the face of economic problems, especially the energy problem.

While President Carter was away touring Asian countries, the United States was struck by a wave of acute displeasure and indignation in connection with the serious gasoline shortage in many parts of the country. This even led to armed incidents in a number of places. On his return from the conference of leaders of major capitalist countries in Tokyo the President was also faced with disturbing news. White House economic advisers confirmed the Congressional Budget Office conclusion that the country's economy, which is in the grip of an inflation now standing at almost 14 percent a year, is entering a period of real production slump, with an inevitable rise in unemployment both this year and, particularly, next year.

It was this situation in the country, as the press points out, that determined Carter's steps in the first half of July. It prompted him, having postponed his address to the nation on the question of energy policy, to hold a series of consultations lasting many days at his Camp David country residence in the search for a way out of the present situation, to radically revise his plans for resolving the energy problems and at the same time to reach the decision of a major reorganization of the cabinet and the administration as a whole. Having completed an analysis of his leadership, commentator Joseph Sisco writes, President Carter reached the conclusion that "domestic problems will probably be at the center of the 1980 political campaign, and its outcome will depend to a decisive degree on how successfully the administration can make progress in resolving the current energy and economic problems."

Of course, it would be premature to judge now whether the calculations of the administration, which is displaying determination in the struggle against the energy crisis, will be realized and, if so, to what extent. The main aims of the administration's third energy program to date--to cut imports of foreign oil by 1990 by half as the result of developing large energy sources at home--are too remote in time to be able to forecast with confidence the effectiveness of the measures being taken.

The local press unanimously describes as being on an unprecedented peacetime scale the administration's intention to allocate $142 billion to develop new energy sources, to produce synthetic liquid fuel and also to develop public transport. Certain press organs, citing the results of public opinion polls, believe that the President's recent speeches have met with a positive response among Americans.

At the same time many commentators are asking the question: How will the new ideas in the energy sphere be converted into concrete actions, and where will the necessary funds be found, taking into consideration the colossal and ever-increasing U?S? military expenditure? In this connection broad American public circles are in favor of cutting the military budget and advocate an active policy of limiting arms and strengthening peace. The events in Washington remain at the center of the whole country's attention.

AMERICANS' LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN LEADERS GROWS

LD242158 Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 24 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Washington, July 24, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports: Pessimism of Americans about their destinies and the future of the country has become so intense that the U.S. Government is powerless to overcome it. Such is the opinion of a public opinion scholar Patrick Caddell who is an unofficial adviser to U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

In an interview to UPI agency, Patrick Caddell noted that the plummeting confidence of the people in the institutions of power manifested itself during the Vietnam war and the Watergate scandal. At present, however, the credibility gap is much wider. According to Patrick Caddell, pessimism and disenchantment have pervaded the entire country and the political system. Among the basic causes of this state of affairs he named the chronic unemployment and inflation which have a negative impact on the living standards of the Americans.

The findings obtained by Patrick Caddell provided the basis for the recent address of U.S. President Jimmy Carter to the country in which he was forced to recognize the existing profound crisis of confidence.

According to data by Patrick Caddell, the number of "optimists" fell from 47 per cent in March 1977 down to 16 per cent in March 1979. In the same period, the number of pessimists increased from 21 per cent to 48 per cent.

According to CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, the confidence of U.S. public in the political leaders has been steadily declining since mid-sixties.

The people have lost faith in the government as well as in the activities of the state institutions in the last ten years, says Director of the Centre for Sociological Data in the Connecticut University Everett Ledd. His words are backed up by the public opinion polls conducted by the Louis Harris Institute. In February 1979, a mere 17 per cent of those polled expressed confidence in the organs of U.S. executive power, 15 per cent in the White House and 18 per cent in U.S. Congress.

So it is not surprising that sociologists should be as pessimistic in assessing the chances for overcoming the crisis of confidence and restoring "the national spirit " in the USA.

DECISION TO SEND 7TH FLEET TO INDOCHINA CRITICIZED

LD241038 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Pavel Kasparov]

[Text] According to news agency reports, several Italian Navy vessels are to sail for the South China Sea today. It is asserted that this action is being undertaken with the aim of searching for Indochinese refugees in distress. Well, such an act on Italy's part might seem completely harmless had not the majority of NATO countries demonstrated an ardent wish to make an appearance in the region adjacent to the territorial waters of Vietnam and Kampuchea. Thus for instance, the United States, according to a statement by President Carter, intends to send warships of the U.S. 7th Fleet to the same place with the same humanitarian aim of saving drowning refugees.

The question arises: Who needs this military demonstration in the South China Sea? Here it is evidently to the point to recall that NATO ships, and primarily those of the United States, appear in virtually any part of the world where the development of events is not to the liking of Washington, and whatever pretext is offered--the rescue of refugees or the evacuation of U.S. citizens in distress--the essence of such actions is essentially the same: to try to put pressure on governments and force them to act in the U.S. interest.

Observers also note that the NATO action is being undertaken right after the Geneva conference on the refugee problem in Indochina, the decisions of which supported the sensible and truly humanitarian approach proposed by the Vietnamese Government on the resolution of the problem of those who have lost their homes on the Indochina Peninsula.

Pretext for 'Show of Strength'

LD241526 Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 24 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Washington, July 24, TASS--The United States is building up its military presence in the Pacific under the pretext of searching for refugees. A Pentagon spokesman said that the U.S. naval command had alerted all ships and aircraft of the U.S. 7th Fleet operating in the South China Sea. He stressed that long-range patrol planes carry out daily flights in the area. War ships are to alter their course and be for a maximum time close to the regions where refugees may be spotted, i.e. in close proximity to the territorial waters of Vietnam and Kampuchea.

Political observers regard these provocative actions as the intention of the United States to stage a show of strength off the coasts of the Indo-Chinese countries. The ASSOCIATED PRESS agency stresses that the new special instructions to the 7th Fleet considerably expand the functions of the American naval forces in that region. The newspaper Washington POST indicates the possibility of large-scale operations in that region by the United States following these instructions.

MOSCOW CORRESPONDENT KNIGHT ASSAILED FOR INTERVIEW

LD241259 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[G. Vasilyev article: "Mr Knight 'Reports': Against Disinformation"]

[Text] On returning to the United States after a 3-year stay in the USSR, Robin Knight, chief of the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT's Moscow bureau, acted as a kind of soloist to his editorial board. An interview with your own magazine, published in its own pages, is a rather unexpected kind of correspondent's self-expression. But that is not the point.

It is a question of the content of the American journalist's material, which lays claim to a panoramic reflection of the life of the country which flung open its doors for him. ("While he was in the Soviet Union," the preface says, "he traveled tens of thousands of miles across the country and talked with hundreds of Soviet citizens--from high-ranking officials in Moscow to ordinary oilmen in Siberia".)

What did Robin Knight gain from these trips and conversations? Let us say at once: purely negative impressions. The picture painted by Mr Knight's pen is very black. However, if, as Knight asserts, "inefficiency is characteristic" of the USSR's industry, one wonders: What is the source of the steady growth in the Soviet Union's economic might with which the magazine tries to frighten Americans?

Everything displeases the correspondent. The fact that Soviet industrial enterprises are free from the threat of bankruptcy, the fact that the development of American-Soviet trade and economic ties is "not the weapon with which the Russians can be fought," Soviet peoples' profound patriotism, and the "significant improvement in living standards in the USSR" (an admission which Knight forces out through clenched teeth).

There is a blasphemous ring to the former Moscow correspondent's statements on Soviet people's attitude to war and on the USSR's foreign policy. As evidence of the "militarist nature" of Soviet society he cites the fact that on holidays veterans put on their orders and medals and that there are combat glory rooms in schools, "where children are told about past battles, about guns and about the Soviet Army." And the reason for the USSR's consistently peace-loving foreign policy, according to Mr Knight's faulty logic, is that the "Soviet leadership is afraid of war, which is a result of the Russians' very grave memories of World War II."

"In that case, is there any chance that the Kremlin will voluntarily limit its military expansion?" the interviewers ask.

"Very little," the correspondent replies.

"During your stay in Moscow did you notice any changes in the Soviet Union's long-term policy aimed at world domination?"

"Nothing of the kind," the "Sovietologist" reports.

As you see, the answers are essentially predetermined by the questions. The anonymous interviewers from a magazine known for its ties with the U.S. military-industrial complex foist on their readers nonsense about the USSR's "military expansion" and the Soviet Union's desire "to establish world domination," and the trumped-up "expert" readily puts his signature to these fabrications.

No, Mr Knight, the reason why our people preserve the memory of the Great Patriotic War and of those who gave their lives for the sake of victory is not because the spirit of militarism is close to their hearts. And it is not fear which guides the Soviet Government, which wisely and consistently implements a course of relaxation of international tension. Of course, Robin Knight occupies ideological positions which are the opposite of ours, he will not accept the socialist system. Purely personal motives also play a part (we have in mind his drunken escapade in Tashkent, which the Soviet press wrote about). But Knight's personal qualities are one thing, and a journalist's duties are another. Nobody and nothing can release a journalist from the need to be honest and objective, from the responsibility he bears both toward his readers and toward the country whose hospitality he enjoyed.

USSR PROTESTS TO PRC OVER BORDER CLASH

LD241700 Moscow TASS in English 1652 GMT 24 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 24, TASS--On 16 July 1979, 44 kilometres south-east of Khabarasu Pass in East Kazakhstan region, four armed Chinese servicemen intruded one kilometre deep into the USSR's territory.

During a clash with a Soviet border guard detail one serviceman was killed, one wounded and detained. Documents and arms were captured. The killed intruder turned out to be an officer of Chinese security bodies.

The USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs made a representation to the Embassy of the PRC in connection with the incident.

[Moscow in Mandarin to China at 0300 GMT on 25 July carries the following version: "The Soviet Union protested a border violation by China. On 16 July four armed Chinese personnel intruded 1 km into Soviet territory in the East Kazakhstan region. During their clash with Soviet border guards, one was killed and one wounded and detained. Documents and light arms were captured. The killed intruder was a Chinese public security officer."]

JAPANESE FISHERY MINISTER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR TALKS

OW250035 Tokyo KYODO in English 0005 GMT 25 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Moscow July 24 KYODO--Michio Watanabe, Japanese Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, arrived in Moscow Tuesday afternoon to hold talks with Soviet Fisheries Minister Vladimir Kamentsev.

He is visiting the Soviet Union until July 29 at the invitation of the Soviet fisheries minister.

Three rounds of talks are scheduled between the two ministers.

They will discuss various problems concerned with fishery operations and other related matters.

Watanabe also plans to visit various fishery facilities in the Soviet Union.

SOVIET-JAPANESE ECONOMIC RELATIONS DISCUSSED IN PRAVDA

LD250738 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

["USSR-Japan: Interests of Goodneighbourliness"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 25 TASS--"The wider and stronger are the Soviet-Japanese business relations, the easier it will be in the long run to find a common language and iron out the existing differences and thus to lay down the reliable foundations for good relations and friendship between the neighbouring peoples," PRAVDA writes today, analysing the development of economic relations between the USSR and Japan. The newspaper points out that despite certain difficulties in the Japanese-Soviet diplomatic relations that are being created through the efforts of anti-Sovieteers, economic relations between Japan and the Soviet Union continue showing an upward trend. In the first three years of the operation of the Soviet-Japanese agreement on payments and trade turnover for 1976-1980, the trade turnover surpassed the volume of mutual deliveries for the previous five-year period. The achievements in the development of Soviet-Japanese business relations would have been, undoubtedly, more tangible if it were not for the obstacles raised by the anti-Soviet forces of Japan. It is precisely these forces, PRAVDA writes, that are, specifically, responsible for the fact that a long-term inter-governmental agreement on economic cooperation has not yet been concluded between the two countries. The striving for goodneighbourly contacts with the Soviet people which manifests itself everywhere--in the Japanese trade unions, in the circles of intelligentsia, among young people of Japan, creates favourable conditions for further development of Soviet-Japanese economic cooperation. This suits completely the vital interests of both countries, serves the cause of peace in the Far East, the newspaper stresses.

AFGHANISTAN DEMANDS REDUCTION IN U.S. EMBASSY STAFF

ID242135 Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 24 Jul 79 ID

[Text] Kabul, July 24, TASS--The BAKHTAR agency reports that the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan demanded on Monday that the United States Embassy in Kabul should reduce the number of its staff members who arrived in Afghanistan after the April revolution. A report of the BAKHTAR agency circulated this evening says: "As it became known here, after the April revolution the number of staff members and employees of the representations of some foreign countries and of institutions [word indistinct] in Afghanistan has increased. Such an increase in the number of employees of the afore-mentioned representations does not correspond to the number of staff members of the representations of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in their countries."

"In view of the fact that cooperation and assistance of some countries to Afghanistan after the April revolution was either stopped completely or cut to the minimum there is no need in the increase of the number of staff members of the representation of these countries in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan" the agency's report says.

"On these grounds, the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan demanded that the United States Embassy should decrease as soon as possible the number of those staff members that started working after the April revolution, the agency says. The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan demands that they should be recalled home so that the minimum possible relative balance of the number of staff members of the representations of both states be ensured on the basis of the principle of political and legal equality between the countries with taking into consideration bilateral relations.

Moreover, the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan declares that the number of other staff members of the political representation of the USA and other institutions at that represention in Afghanistan be decreased in accordance with the lessening of cooperation of the government of that country with Afghanistan and with taking into consideration the need for the afore-mentioned staff members fulfilling the duties. Their number must be based on a relative and possible comparability with the number of staff members of the representations of these two countries in the other, taking into consideration the assistance and support of that country to Afghanistan."

AFGHAN 'DEFENSE OF REVOLUTION' GETS CONTINUED PUBLICITY

Organization To Defend Revolution

ID241712 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 24 Jul 79 ID

[Text] Kabul, Jul 24, TASS--TASS correspondent Leonid Biryukov reports:

The decision by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan to establish a National Organization in Defence of the Revolution (NODR) marks an important step forward in mobilizing the mass of the people for defending their gains, Saleh Piruz, member of the preparatory committee for establishing NODR, said to the TASS correspondent. The new organization, he said, is called upon to rally all progressive patriotic forces of the country with a view to successfully carrying out the program for building in Afghanistan a society free from exploitation and oppression.

Apart from members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the NODR is to include representatives of the youth and women's organizations, trade unions, peasant committees, unions of creative intellectuals and the Ulema council. The new organization, S. Piruz said, will undoubtedly play an important part in rallying the working people of Afghanistan, irrespective of their party affiliation, religion, social status and nationality in the struggle against internal and external reaction and for translating into life the ideas of the April revolution.

'Terrorist Gangs'

ID241425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 79 p 4 ID

[TASS report: "To the Revolution's Defense"]

[Text] Kabul, 20 July--Broad strata of the Afghan people, people's militia units and the country's armed forces are intensifying the struggle against the enemies of the April revolution. Thousands of workers, peasants, representatives of the intelligentsia and young people are voluntarily joining special formations to defend the revolution in order with weapon in hand to offer a worthy rebuff to the intrigues of reaction which is backed by imperialist circles. They are stating their support for the progressive transformations taking place in the country and their readiness to struggle in the name of defending their motherland's freedom and independence.

According to eyewitness evidence, the terrorist gangs operating in Afghanistan are continuing to receive reinforcements from people who have undergone special training outside the country under the leadership of Pakistani and Chinese instructors. Weapons and ammunition are being supplied from Pakistani territory.

The Afghan working people, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo statement published in KHALQ stresses, are expressing their determination to link their destiny with the party's activity and to give it full support in the struggle against counterrevolution.

Amin Speech to Officers

ID242145 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 24 Jul 79 ID

[Text] Kabul, July 24, TASS--The people of Afghanistan, all the working people of the country support and will continue to support the gains of the April revolution, said Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Hafizollah Amin speaking before the young officers of the people's militia.

All the difficulties faced by the young democratic republic, he went on to say, have been caused by the interference on the part of the enemies of the April revolution, imperialist and reactionary circles, leftwing and rightwing extremists which see in the new regime in our country a threat to their own interests.

The construction of our society is based on the free alliance and firm solidarity of the workers, peasants and all the working people of the country, said head of Afghanistan's Government. To achieve the aims proclaimed by the April revolution, he stressed, a dictatorship of the working class has been established in Afghanistan.

All the efforts of the leadership of the country proceed only from the interests of the working people of Afghanistan, they also reflect the interests of all the working people of the region. That is why our enemies have resorted to all sorts of accusations but they proved to be powerless. We shall not permit anyone to foment separatist feelings or to breed strife among the nationalities of Afghanistan.

Hafizollah Amin stressed that the leadership of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is against the idea of exporting a revolution. Each one who supports the idea is a traitor, doing prejudice to the international workers movement.

The prime minister dwelt on Afghan-Soviet relations. He spoke highly of the friendship and cooperation between the two neighbouring countries, emphasizing that they are developing on the basis of equality. The friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Afghanistan is a characteristic manifestation of internationalism and patriotism of our working class, Hafizollah Amin said. Everyone who is trying to introduce discord into the fraternal relations between our two countries will be regarded as an enemy of our country, of our people, our regime and our revolution. We shall not permit anyone in Afghanistan to speak up against the Afghan-Soviet friendship.

In conclusion, Hafizollah Amin stressed that Afghanistan is against war, [word indistinct] only in conditions of peace that Afghanistan can rapidly build a new society. However, we are prepared to deal a crushing blow to any (?aggressor), he said, because we are defending the interests of the working people, our independence and the gains of the April revolution.

Taraki Meeting With Clergy

LD241442 Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT 24 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, July 24, TASS--The Muslims of Afghanistan are coming out in defence of the achievements of the April revolution, are expressing vigorous support of the steps taken by the leadership of the country in the interests of the working people. This was stated by representatives of the clergy of the Afghan provinces Qonduz and Takhar at a meeting with Nur Mohammad Taraki, the secretary-general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The representatives of the clergy emphatically refuted concoctions by the Western propaganda services and reactionary quarters of some neighbouring countries that the "rights of believing Muslims are being infringed" in Afghanistan. At present, exploitation and usury were wiped out in the country, the working people were freed of excessive debts and they were given land, the clergy representatives emphasised.

Now, when power in the country is held by the people, pseudo-Muslims are exploiting religion against the Afghan workers and peasants, seeking to split the Shi'ites and the Sunnites. Reactionary attempts, however, are doomed to failure, the representatives of the clergy said. The Afghan people are prepared to defend their achievements and to frustrate the imperialist conspiracies.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON PORTUGUESE CP PLENUM

LD241339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[Correspondent B. Kotov dispatch: "For a Democratic Shift in Portuguese Politics"]

[Text] Lisbon, 19 July--A Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Central Committee Plenum has been held in Lisbon. It analyzed the political situation that has taken shape in Portugal following the president of the republic's decision to hold interim parliamentary elections in the country. The plenum's results are set forth in a PCP Central Committee statement published in the press. The way out of the crisis proposed by the president--the creation of a government to manage current affairs, the dissolution of the Assembly of the Republic and the holding of interim elections--on the whole represents a constitutional solution, the statement says.

The statement emphasizes that the country's reactionary forces, particularly the Social Democratic Party and the Social Democratic Center, have failed to impose their own unconstitutional terms for holding the upcoming elections on the country. This is a serious defeat for the reactionary forces, the PCP Central Committee believes. The urgent formation of a government to replace the Mota Pinto cabinet, which has resigned, must be the first step in the constitutional process ending in elections, the Communist Party document states. Pursuing the policies of the Social Democratic Party and the Social Democratic Center and actively supported by those parties, the Mota Pinto government declared open war on the working people and the entire Portuguese people.

The Communist Party's attitude toward the new government to be formed, the statement continues, will depend on how far its activities accord with the principles formulated by the president of the republic. That is, this cabinet must be independent and neutral and must not give grounds for clashes and conflicts or represent and single out any one party. It is also important that the new government strictly observe constitutional norms and cease the offensive against the revolutionary gains which are an inalienable part of the Portuguese democratic regime: agrarian reform, nationalization, worker control, and citizens' freedoms and rights.

The PCP Central Committee warns of the danger of new maneuvers by reactionary forces aimed at hindering the development of the constitutional process leading to interim parliamentary elections.

The plenum singled out three main tasks in the upcoming interim elections: to defeat the reactionary parties, to preserve the democratic majority of communist and socialist deputies in parliament and to increase the number of votes cast for the PCP. The development of the situation shows that an increase in the number of Communist Party deputies is a decisive factor in strengthening democracy.

SOVIET-ITALIAN TRADE 'EXAMPLE' FOR EAST-WEST COOPERATION

LD231321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[Correspondent G. Zafesov dispatch under rubric "Europe After Helsinki": "Path to Mutural Understanding"]

[Text] Rome, 29 June--The port of Taranto is always busy, particularly at the Italsider Metallurgical Combine Wharves. [paragraph continues]

Ships flying the Soviet flag can be seen there more often than others. This is natural, since 80-90 percent of the large-diameter pipes manufactured by the combine in Taranto are exported, and a considerable proportion of them is sent to the USSR.

Everyone we talked to at the combine--both administrators and workers--attached great significance to cooperation with the USSR. Engineer Aldo Cirillo told us: "I began working here on the first pipe-molding installation, and I well remember the first order coming from the USSR back in 1961. We also manufacture this output with special satisfaction because it will be used to supply Italy with Soviet gas."

This is just one example of the broad trade and economic ties that exist between our countries. As is known, the Volga motor vehicle plant, which will soon have produced 5 million Zheiguli vehicles, was constructed in cooperation with Fiat. The possibility of further expanding cooperation between the USSR and Italy in the sphere of motor vehicle building is now being studied.

Long-term and large-scale barter deals are enjoying ever-increasing development. A 20-year agreement was signed with the National Hydrocarbons Agency [ENI] in 1969 for deliveries of 110 billion cubic meters of Soviet natural gas to Italy and for deliveries of pipes and materials for the petrolum and gas industry to the USSR by the Italian side. Gas began to be supplied to Italy from the Soviet Union along a new pipeline in 1974.

Industrial cooperation and specialization between enterprises is becoming an important factor in the development of economic relations between the two countries. Thus the Olivetti firm has supplied nine types of Soviet metal-cutting machine tools with numerical program control consoles.

To impart the greatest efficiency to the relations developing between Italy and the USSR our Italian partners have opened a number of missions in Moscow: These include the Banca Commerciale Italiana, Credito Italiano, Banca di Roma, Montedison, Fiat, ENI, Finsider, Snia-Viscosa, Olivetti and other firms.

Relations are developing successfully not only with the above-named large firms but also with medium and small firms, which are in the majority in Italy.

Luigi Remigio, president of the Interexpo company, which specializes in propagandizing and promoting Italian goods in the socialist countries' markets, said in conversation with us: "Trade and economic relations between Italy and the USSR have been developing very actively in recent years. Many important contracts have been signed in very diverse sectors. Interest in the Soviet market is undoubtedly growing among Italian employers--this is due for not only to the scale of that market but also to its constantly growing capacity. Approximately 1,000 Italian firms now have ties with Soviet foreign trade organizations. Hundreds of others are taking the first steps to establish contacts."

In the interexpo president's opinion the trade and economic ties established between the USSR and Italy are an example of relations which can be established between countries with different social systems.

This viewpoint is becoming increasingly widespread in very diverse sections of Italian society.

SOVIET PEOPLE CELEBRATE WEEK OF SOLIDARITY WITH CYPRUS

LD211720 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 21 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 21, TASS--During the International Week of Solidarity With the People of Cyprus that opened on July 15 and ends today, Soviet people voiced resolute support for the patriotic forces of that country.

Meetings of solidarity with the people of Cyprus were held in many towns of the USSR. It was noted at them that the efforts of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus [AKEL] and of other patriotic organizations of Cyprus fully accord with the interests of strengthening peace, facilitate such a solution of the Cyprus question that will ensure the true independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the republic, the pursuance by it of a policy of non-alignment and demilitarisation of the island. This provides for the withdrawal from Cyprus of all foreign troops and the liquidation of foreign military bases on its soil.

The participants in the meetings of solidarity voiced confidence that the Cyprus problem can be resolved at intercommunal talks provided for by United Nations resolutions and that the speediest convocation of a representative international conference on Cyprus could become an important stage in ensuring a just settlement of the Cyprus problem and strengthening peace in the Eastern Mediterranean.

The activities of the "USSR-Cyprus" and "Cyprus-USSR" friendship societies have become lately a noticeable factor in the development of Soviet-Cyprus cultural and public ties. Within the framework of the international week, meetings were held of activists of these societies to outline plans of further cooperation. Thus, days of the USSR will be held in Cyprus in November of this year. The economy, science and culture of the USSR will be represented by the Ukraine, one of the biggest of the Soviet constituent republics. It is expected also that days of Cyprus will be held in the USSR this year.

FRENCH CP DELEGATION VISITS USSR, MEETS PONOMAREV

LD241437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[Text] A delegation of French Communist Party [PCF] federation secretaries headed by PCF Central Committee member F. Hilsum has been in the Soviet Union for a week in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the PCF.

The delegation was received by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the RCF Central Committee, and had a friendly talk with him.

The French comrades visited Moscow and the Lithuanian SSR, familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience in the sphere of organizational party work and ideological work, the party organizations' activity in fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the Soviet people's life and visited an industrial enterprise and a sovkhoz. The delegation had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee organizational party work, propaganda, and international departments and at the Lithuanian CP Central Committee and gorkoms and raykoms.

WEST CLOSING ITS EYES TO FATE OF PALESTINIAN REFUGES

LD241458 Moscow TASS in English 1402 GMT 24 Jul 79 LD

["Victims of Israeli Aggression"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, Jul 24, TASS--A TASS observer, Ivan Ablamov, writes:

The latest Israeli air raids on Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon once again attracted the attention of the world public to the tragic fate of the Arab people of Palestine. This refers to the fate of people, who lost their home and are roaming in search of shelter and a piece of bread. Inestimable suffering and misfortunes are the lot of the Palestinian refugees, who are still deprived of the right to setting up their own state. They are falling victim to Israeli policy aimed at the extermination of the Arab people of Palestine.

It is precisely Israeli's ruling quarters that are guilty of the explusion of the Palestine people from their native land. Since 1948, over 1.7 million Palestinians have been huddled up in refugee camps in various Middle Eastern countries and on Israeli-occupied Arab territories. The Israeli aggressors deprived them of their country, their property and doomed them to exile.

Much has already been published in the world press about the grave living conditions of the Palestinian refugees. The Palestinian refugees problems created by Israel's aggressive policy, has its continuation today. The very existence of the Palestinians as a nation is threatened on the occupied Arab territories. The Israeli authorities are pursuing a deliberate policy of colonization of the seized lands, expelling the Arab population and setting up their own settlements there. The methods are terror and intimidation of the Arabs, their deprivation of land and other means of existence. Thousands upon thousands of people were made refugees.

Thus, since 1967, the Arab popluation of Jerusalem and the Jordan West Bank declined by 32 percent and only eight per cent of the local population remained on the occupied Golan Heights.

The Arabs, who remained on the occupied territories, are under constant pressure to make them emigrate and vacate land for Israeli settlements.

Israel pursues the Palestinians even in refugee camps, which often are targets of air raids and shelling from land or sea. Quite recently, 500,000 new refugees, Palestinians and Lebanese, were compelled by Israeli aggressive acts to leave the southern Lebanon and seek shelter in calmer regions.

These facts are universally known. The condition of the Palestinian refugees is constantly under discussion at the United Nations. The latest instance was the special commission of the Security Council qualifying Israeli actions against the Palestinian refugees as a violation of the Geneva convention on protection of the civilian population in time of war and of United Nations resolutions.

In this context, the actions of the Western quarters look strange, to say the least, when they so eagerly conduct a propaganda campaign around the problem of refugees in Southeast Asia and at the same time close their eyes to the disastrous condition of the Palestinian refugees, hush up this acute and vital problem.

KORNILOV ASSAILS ARTICLE ON JERUSALEM 'TERRORISM' CONFERENCE

LD191926 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, Jul 19, TASS--The newspaper IZVESTIYA carries today Yurity Kornilov's comment "Who Shouts 'Thief'?"

Who does not know the old parable about a thief who in an attempt to divert attention from himself shouts "thief" the loudest of all? The parable suggests itself when one reads the lengthy composition by Jacques Soustelle published by the Paris L'AURORE describing nearly in rapturous tones the so-called "Conference on Combating Terrorism," which was convened recently by Zionist circles in Jerusalem and in which, as is obvious from L'AURORE, he himself participated. Soustelle treats his readers to another portion of ill-intentioned fabrications about the USSR's alleged "involvement" in terrorism.

The fabrications are so absurd that there is really no need to refute them, just as there is no need to characterize once again the so-called "conference," or, to be exact, an anti-Soviet gathering, in Jerusalem. Suffice it to recall that the participants (?in the) gathering who pose as "fighters against terrorism" fathered the country whose prime minister himself began his career as an active terrorist and who now uses his post to make terrorism a state policy. Is it not a record of hypocrisy?

No, it is not. And this was vividly demonstrated by the newspaper L'AURORE by giving space for anti-Soviet fabrications by Mr. Soustelle, another latter-day "fighter against terrorism." The self-same Soustelle, former governor-general of Algeria, whose career is inseparably connected with the French "ultras" and who was one of the leaders of the so-called "Organization d'Arme Secret" (OAS) which perpertrated a multitude of crimes against the Algerian and French peoples; killings, repressions and terror, and now, talking on the pages of L'AURORE; about the "good" of the Jerusalem gathering and trying to accuse those, who have no bearing on that whatsoever, of being "involved in terrorism" this "ultra" is shouting "thief". [sentence as received]

PRAVDA SCORES ISRAELI POLICIES IN OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

LD241341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[Yuriy Glukhov "Commentator's Column": "'Assimilating' What Was Captured"]

[Text] New facts about Tel Aviv's glaring tyranny and lawlessness in the occupied Arab territories recently became public knowledge. These facts were presented by a special international commission created by the UN Security Council. As the result of an investigation carried out by the commission, it has been revealed that Israel has already "assimilated" more than one-fourth of the territory of the occupied West Bank of the Jordan and a large part of the Golan Heights, having created militarized settlements there. The commission's report draws a conclusion on a serious change in the geographic and demographic nature of the occupied territories. Thus, since 1967 the Arab population of Jerusalem and the West Bank of the Jordan has fallen by one-third, while just 8 percent of the Arab inhabitants remain in the Golan Heights."

"We are observing the activation of the creation of Jewish settlements and the implementation of repressive measures," the French newspaper LE MATIN points out. The present time, in the newspaper's opinion, is "favorable for the creation of a whole series of faits accompli, which will strengthen the Israeli presence on the West Bank of the Jordan."

It is no secret that these special, hothouse conditions for the growth of Tel Aviv's expansionism and aggressiveness have been created by the Camp David agreements. [paragraph continues]

The separate deal with Cairo has untied the hands of the Israeli military, which enjoys the all-round support of American imperialism. The scale of connivance at the aggressor is evidenced, for example, by the recent Alexandria meeting between Egyptian President A. as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin. The joint statement published after it was described by Ben-Elisar, general director of the Israeli prime minister's office, as "a warning to Syria" (!).

"For the first time since the beginning of the Arabs' modern history," the Lebanese newspaper AL-WATAN comments, "the president of the largest Arab state is establishing an alliance with the Zionist enemy to pool their efforts and coordinate their actions with regard to 'hotspots' such as Lebanon, Iran and the Persian Gulf." It is a question of involving Egypt in fulfilling police functions and serving the interests of imperialism.

The facts published by the UN Security Council commission paint an objective picture of how far the realization of Israel's aggressive plans has gone. Only one conclusion can be drawn from them: To suppress aggression it is necessary to end complicity with the aggressor, under whatever "peaceful" signboard it might be conducted.

NOBODY FOOLED BY U.S. PROTESTS AT ISRAELI ATTACKS INTO LEBANON

LD250846 Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 24 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 24, TASS--TASS commentator Igor Bereznikovsky writes:

Flame is raging in the Lebanese soil again. Bombs and shells are bursting. At dawn today, Israeli guns shelled heavily the south Lebanese towns of An-Nabatiyah, Tyre, Hasabaya, peaceful villages and Palestinian refugee camps in the eastern part of the Beka'a valley. Provocations were staged against the United Nations interim force. Yesterday Israeli warplanes bombed heavily towns and villages situated in the centre of Lebanon, south of Beirut.

The Lebanese press stresses that the aggressor is dealing (?massive) blows first of all on peaceful people. There are numerous casualties among the population. Units of Lebanese separatists are collaborating with Israel to participate in these barbarous operations.

Tel Aviv's aims are obvious. It seeks to complicate the Lebanese-Palestinian relations, to achieve withdrawal of the United Nations forces from the country, to hand over the territory of south Lebanon to rightwing Christian armed units that act on Israel's bid and also to bring political pressure on the Lebanese Government that refuses to take the path of capitulation and concessions to the aggressor.

Israel's military brigandage in Lebanon assumed such a glaring nature that it put in an embarassing situation Israel's patrons in Washington. The State Department today officially denounced Israel's air raids on the Lebanese territory and called on the Israeli authorities to prevent such tragedies.

But these hypocritical calls will not mislead anyone. It is known to the whole world that none other than Washington is the main supplier of the latest military equipment to Tel Aviv, that it renders to Tel Aviv the widest of economic and financial assistance. Relying on the backing of U.S. imperialist circles, the Israeli aggressors stage armed provocations against Arab peoples.

It is noted in the Arab political circles that Tel Aviv's brazen actions are a result of the criminal collusion of the As-Sadat regime with Israel. The so-called "peace" treaty between Egypt and Israel untied the hands of the aggressors and created the conditions for their annexation of lands of others.

The recent address of the Lebanese Government to the United Nations demanding that immediate measures be taken to cut short the aggression that threatens peace and security in the Middle East was approved and supported by the world public.

TEXT OF CPSU GREETINGS TO LEBANESE CP CONGRESS

ID241555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 79 p 1 ID

[Text] To the Fourth Communist Party Congress:

Dear comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee greets the delegates to the fourth congress of the fraternal Lebanese Communist Party.

Your congress has met at a difficult time for Lebanon when imperialism, Zionism and their accomplices are encroaching on the country's national independence and territorial integrity. In close cooperation with the Palestinian resistance movement the Lebanese patriots are courageously repelling Israeli ruling circles' aggressive actions, which have particularly intensified as a result of the anti-Arab separate deal aimed against the Arab peoples' legitimate national rights and against just and lasting peace in the Near East.

Soviet communists are well aware of the energetic activity of the Lebanese Communist Party, which is in the forefront of Lebanon's national patriotic forces and which advocates strengthening the international solidarity among fighters against imperialism and reaction and consolidating Arab-Soviet friendship. Under the present conditions the importance of the unity of the Arab communist movement, the cohesion of the communists and all patriots in the Arab countries and the strengthening of those countries' close relations with their natural allies--the socialist states--is increasing still further.

Long live the Lebanese Communist Party!

May the friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the Lebanese Communist Party on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism strengthen and develop!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

JORDAN'S Z. IBN SHAKIR ARRIVES MOSCOW ON OFFICIAL VISIT

ID250751 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jul 79 p 3 ID

[Unattributed report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] Lt Gen Z. ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, arrived in Moscow 18 July at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister.

Lt Gen Z. ibn Shakir was met at Sheremetyevo Airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army Gen I.G. Pavlovskiy, USSR deputy defense minister; Army Gen S.F. Akhromeyev; Col Gen Engr M.A. Sergeychik, and other Soviet generals and officers.

H. Husayn, the Jordanian ambassador to the USSR, was also in the welcoming party.

On 19 July Lt Gen Z. ibn Shakir paid a call on Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov. During the conversation, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions of questions of mutual interest.

Taking part in the conversation were: on the Soviet side Army Gen I.G. Pavlovskiy; Army Gen S.F. Akhromeyev; Col Gen Engr M.A. Sergeychik and other executives of the USSR Defense Ministry; and on the Jordanian side Lt Gen M. Idris, adviser to the king of Jordan on military matters, and H. Husayn, Jordanian ambassador to the USSR.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov gave a dinner in honor of the important guest from Jordan.

On the same day Lt Gen Z. ibn Shakir laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and at the tomb of the unknown soldier by the Kremlin Wall, and visited the central museum of the USSR Armed Forces.

Visits Air Garrison

LD250753 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] On 20 July, Lt Gen Z. ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Hashemit Kingdom of Jordan, who is in the USSR on an official visit, visited one of the air garrisons near Moscow. The Jordanian guest familiarized himself with aviation equipment and watched demonstration flights. Lt Gen Z. ibn Shakir was accompanied by Air Marshal A.N. Yefimov.

The same day Lt Gen Z. ibn Shakir left for Leningrad.

ETHIOPIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION CONCLUDES USSR VISIT

LD242336 Moscow TASS in English 2127 GMT 24 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 24, TASS--Matters aimed at further strengthening fraternal Soviet-Ethiopian trade-union contacts and versatile cooperation were discussed during the visit by the delegation of the leadership of the All-Ethiopia Trade Union led by its chairman Mulugeta Yimer, to the USSR (July 16-23).

By the results of the talks a joint statement of the Central Council of the Trade Unions of the USSR and the All-Ethiopia Trade Union was adopted. The sides, in particular, condemned the intrigues by imperialism and its placemen that are trying to sow discord and hostility between African peoples, prevent serious socio-political changes in the continent. This is also evidenced by the remaining tension in the Horn of Africa, tension which should be eliminated on the basis of respect for the independence, territorial integrity and the established borders of African states.

The trade unions of the USSR and socialist Ethiopia are stating their fraternal solidarity with the courageous struggle of the patriots and democrats of South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia for elimination of the criminal system of apartheid and colonial oppression. They are supporting the demand for a just and all-embracing settlement in the Middle East with due regard for the vital interests of Arab peoples, of the [word indistinct] people of Palestine, in the first place, and are condemning the road of capitulation to the aggressor and separate deals concluded behind the back and contrary to the interests of the Arabs.

The two trade-union centres, the statement says, will closely cooperation [as received] on the principles of proletarian solidarity in the joint struggle against the forces of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, for the final eradication of apartheid and racism, for the cohesion and unity of action of the international trade-union movement in the name of the triumph of the cause of the working class.

UGANDAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 22 JULY

LD231416 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A goodwill mission from the Republic of Uganda, led by Ejalu, member of the Executive Committee of the Uganda National Liberation Front and minister of regional cooperation, arrived in Moscow on 22 July. The delegation was received today by Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Head of the mission Ejalu conveyed a message from Binaisa, president of the Republic of Uganda, to Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. During a conversation, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, questions of the further development of bilateral relations and some international problems of mutual interest were discussed.

Foreign Ministry Meeting

LD250642 Moscow TASS in English 0610 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow July 24 TASS--A "good will" mission from the Republic of Uganda headed by member of the Executive Council of the National Liberation Front of Uganda, Minister for Regional Cooperation A. Ejalu was received in the Soviet Foreign Ministry today. During the talk with Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev, held in a friendly and businesslike spirit they discussed questions of Soviet-Ugandan relations and some of the international problems.

17 JULY AZERBAIJAN CP PLENUM FOCUSES ON IDEOLOGY

LD241351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 79 p 2 LD

[Correspondent L. Tairov report: "Unity of Word and Deed"]

[Excerpts] Baku--A 17 July Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Plenum has discussed the republic party organization's tasks in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work." G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, delivered a report.

The Central Committee resolution, the speaker said, is an important general party document which enriches the theory and practice of ideological work. The logical continuation and creative development of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, it analyzes in depth all avenues of the masses' communist education and focuses the party's efforts on the key tasks of shaping the new man--a convinced fighter for the triumph of revolutionary ideals.

Success in this matter of paramount importance is determined by the high scientific standard, efficiency and specific nature of propaganda and agitation, the introduction of a comprehensive approach to education and the insuring of the unity of organizational, economic and ideological work. This idea, backed up by living examples, was developed in the report and in the speeches delivered by A. Kerimov, first secretary of the Nakhichevanskiy Obkom; B. Kevorkov, first secretary of the Nagorno-Barabakhskiy Obkom; A. Amanov, drilling foreman of the Ali-Bayramly drilling work administration; S. Tagiyeva, director of School No 190, Baku; I. Ibragimov, director of the oil and chemistry institute; and others. They said that the improvement in ideological work in the republic in recent years, the sharp intensification of the struggle against negative phenomena and the enhancement of cadres' personal responsibility for the matter in hand have become decisive factors enabling the Azerbaijan working people to achieve high indicators in the development of the economy, science and culture.

At the same time, the report and the speeches delivered by G. Gasanov, first secretary of the Kirovabad Gorkom; D. Bayramov, secretary of the "Organicheskiy Sintez" association party committee; and D. Muslim-Zade, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Komsomol Central Committee, noted the need for the further intensification of the effectiveness of the educational role of competition. Ostentation, formalism and pretentiousness still exist in some pledges. Some leaders try to replace businesslike work with empty rhetoric. The publicizing of competition has been consigned to oblivion in the republic's ministries of consumer services and rural construction and advanced labor methods are being only poorly disseminated. A comprehensive quality control system is being introduced only slowly. All these shortcomings are particularly intolerable now that the republic's working people have promised to fulfill the 5-year plan for production growth rates by the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and the Azerbaijan CP, that is in 4 years and 4 months.

Although it has discussed 130 questions connected with ideological work over the past 18 months, the Astarinskiy Raykom has not backed them up with organizational measures. The disparity between word and deed is having a negative effect on lecture propaganda, party study and oral agitation. There are errors in the selection of cadres. For all this the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee has censured Raykom First Secretary F. Velikhanov.

In this connection there was a keen and exacting discussion at the plenum regarding the importance of personal example in ideological work. Deviation between word and deed and alienation from the mass are fatal for a leader. [paragraph continues]

It was precisely this which led to the sorry end of G. Abdullayev, former leader of the Ministry of Motor Transport. While verbally calling for the eradication of negative phenomena in practice, by their inaction they connived with bribery, cheating the state and embezzlement. Certain party workers and L. Molotiyevskiy and R. Askerov, former leaders of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, found themselves in the same situation.

The moral cast of the leader, the plenum noted, and his ideological conviction, loyalty to his word and personal active participation in political education work are an essential condition for true authority among the working people and the creation of a businesslike, healthy atmosphere in the collective.

Those taking part in the plenum spoke proudly of the Azerbaijan working people's glorious international traditions. The task consists in rallying the republic's multinational population still further into a single international family. Note was made of the population's great attraction to the Russian language, which has become a firmly established part of the republic's life.

The part played by the mass information and propaganda media in communist education was mentioned at the plenum by M. Okulov, editor of the newspaper BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY; I. Kasumov, first secretary of the republic Writers Union Board, and others. It was pointed out that it is essential to improve press, radio and television coverage on questions of the effectiveness of education, to elaborate ethical problems more thoughtfully and profoundly and to make constructive criticism more frequently. It is a bad thing when some party organs replace leadership of the press with trifling tutelage. Thus, the republic Communist Party Central Committee seriously corrected the workers of the Dzherbrailskiy Raykom (First Secretary K. Agayev) who demanded that the editorial office of the rayon newspaper KOLKHOZCHU (KOLKHOZ MEMBER) obtain prior consent for virtually every critical item.

Examples of another kind were also cited: The Baku Gorkom strictly censured N. Imanguliyev, editor of the evening newspapers BAKY and BAKU, and his deputy V. Matyushkin for shortcomings in their work and for the use of the pages of the newspapers by some employees to settle personal scores. It rebuked the Baku Gorkom which drew attention to this state of affairs in its press organ only after a blatant time lag.

The plenum outlined specific measures for implementing the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee.

REVIEW OF COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS BEGINS AT ENTERPRISES

LD241628 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1235 GMT 24 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--A mass review of the fulfillment of collective agreements, which are concluded each year between the administration and working teams through trade unions, has started at enterprises and establishments. This basic legal document, which defines the relations between economic management and workers and white collar workers, is a bilateral obligation which safeguards both the interests of working people and the fulfillment of tasks of enterprise collectives.

The main goal of the collective agreement is to safeguard the interests of working people and to contribute as much as possible to the increased efficiency of social production. The collective agreement defines the work regime, piecework rates and payments for all types of work. The agreement outlines necessary yearly tasks in order to improve work conditions and the organization of recreation for workers and also provides housing for them.

The examinations of bilateral obligations in agreements which have just started are essentially reviews of the overall activity of enterprises. At meetings devoted to checking the fulfillment of the agreements, working people summarize the results for the first half of the year and discuss plans for the further social and economic development of the enterprise.

Those speaking at these meetings note with satisfaction that the constant improvement in meeting the demands of working people is the result of collective agreements which at the same time are a mass expression of the participation of working people in production management.

MOLDAVIAN PAPER CRITICIZES JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES' ACTIVITIES

LD241441 [Editorial Report LD] Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 6 July 1979 carries on pages 3 and 4 A 1,600-word article by Yu. Bersenev entitled "Sowers of Animosity and Their Flock," on the activities of Jehovah's Witnesses named as P. Tomitsa and Ya. Ruff, who "against the criminal code" reportedly attempted to persuade a printing worker to help publish a "pretentious and uncompromising" book entitled "The Truth Leading to Eternal Life." The article analyzes the beliefs of Jehovah's Witnesses, described as an organization which "originated abroad" and whose "world headquarter" are in Brooklyn, and includes the following passage: "The transatlantic Jehovah preachers are constantly attempting to cause discord between their flock and the state organs of socialist countries and to persuade the members of the faith that the state is the enemy of believers and that the instructions of the 'godless powers' need not be carried out. In fulfilling these appeals Ruff and Tomitsa both embarked on the path of violation of Soviet Laws. They should be asked: Did they not become a plaything in the hands of forces which speculate on the feelings of believers and which use religion as a cover for their aims?"

BREZHNEV MESSAGE NOTES HIGH PRESTIGE OF SOVIET SPORT

LD250829 Moscow PRAVDA Russian 21 Jul 79 P 1 LD

[Text] To the participants and guests of the Seventh Summer Spartakiad of the USSR peoples:

Dear comrades and friends:

I cordially greet the participants and guests of the finals of the USSR peoples' Spartakiad--Soviet and foreign sportsmen, figures in national and international sports organizations and representatives of the sports press.

The USSR Peoples' Summer Spartakiad, in which more than 100 million people have participated, has entered the homestretch. It has been a festival of Soviet sport and vivid evidence of the achievements of the policy of the party and the state on developing physical culture and of their constant concern for Soviet people's health and the harmonious education of the rising generation.

The Spartakiad has revealed many new talents. Records which strengthen the prestige of Soviet sport have been set. But the main thing is that hundreds of thousands and millions of people of various ages, all the nationalities of our immense country and the most diverse professions have joined once again in physical culture.

It is extremely significant that in the final of the Spartakiad Soviet sportsmen will also meet with the strongest athletes of all countries. Sport brings people together and helps the peoples to get to know and understand one another better.

I would like the ideals of fraternity, friendship and mutual understanding by which the Olympic sports movement is guided always to determine the atmosphere of meetings between different countries' sportsmen. I am convinced that it is precisely these ideals which will permeate the competitions of the present Spartakiad.

I wish the participants in the Seventh Summer Spartakiad successful starts, impressive sporting achievements and a joyful and pleasant stay in pre-Olympic Moscow.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

RSFSR GOVERNMENT CONSTRUCTION OFFICIAL REPLACED

LD231527 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 July 1979 publishes on page 2 an RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree dated 13 July appointing Stanislav Nikolayevich Sabaneyev chairman of the RSFSR State Committee for Construction Affairs and a "Chronicle" report that the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released D.P. Basilov from the post on his retirement.

UZBEK MVD MINISTER DEMOTED, REPLACEMENT NAMED

LD231523 [Editorial Report LD] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 6 July 1979 publishes on page 1 an Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium decree dated 5 July appointing Kudrat Ergashev Uzbek minister of internal affairs and on page 3 a "Chronicle" report that the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Khaydar Khalikovich Yakhyayev from the duties of Uzbek minister of internal affairs in connection with his appointment as first deputy chairman of the Uzbek People's Control Committee.

LEADERSHIP SENDS GREETINGS TO GROMYKO ON 70TH BIRTHDAY

LD201537 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers warmly congratulate you, prominent figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state, on your 70th birthday.

In all party and state posts you devote your efforts and experience to selfless service of the cause of communist building and the great ideals of Marxism-Leninism.

Wholeheartedly we wish you, our dear friend and comrade Andrey Andreyevich, a long life, good health and further fruitful activity for the good of our party and the Soviet people and for the triumph of communism.

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers.

BRIEFS

KAZAKH DEPUTY MINISTER OF HEALTH--The Kazakh Council of Ministers has appointed (Mirzadiyeva Balatova) Kazakh deputy minister of health. [Text] [Alm-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 23 Jul 79 AU]

CSA REPORTS FIGURES ON 6-MONTH PLAN PERFORMANCE

LD240843 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 79 pp 1, 2 LD

[Text of USSR Central Statistical Administration report: "Ascending the Rungs of the 5-Year Plan. On the Results of the Fulfillment of the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in the First 6 Months of 1979"--Capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Further growth in the country's economy and the people's prosperity was achieved in the first 6 months of 1979.

Implementing measures in the course of socialist competition to reveal and utilize additional reserves, working people's collectives according to many indicators made up for the slight [nekotoroye] underfulfillment of the plan which occurred in the first 3 months of the current year resulting from the complex weather conditions and insured a rise in the pace of production in the second 3 months.

I. Industry

The 6-month OUTPUT SALES plan has been fulfilled. PRODUCTION VOLUME increased 3.5 percent compared with the corresponding period last year and increased 4 percent in the second 3 months. Output in individual sectors of industry totaled:

	Production in First 6 Months of 1979 as Percentage of First 6 Months of 1978
Power Industry	104
Fuel Industry	102
Ferrous and Nonferrous Metallurgy	100.7
Chemical and Petrochemical Industry	103
Machine Building and Metalworking	108
Timber, Woodworking and Pulp and Paper Industry	97
Construction Materials Industry	98
Light Industry	102
Food Industry	100.8
Production of Cultural and Everyday Goods and Household Appliances	106

LABOR PRODUCTIVITY increased 2.5 percent for the 6 months as a whole and 3 percent in the second 3 months. About 75 percent of the increase in industrial production in the first 6 months was obtained through raising labor productivity. Profits increased.

The fulfillment of the output sales plan and the rates of production and labor productivity growth for the ministries and union republics are as follows:

UNIONWIDE AND UNION REPUBLIC MINISTRIES AND DEPARTMENTS	Percentage Fulfillment of 6-Month Output Sales Plan	First 6 Months of 1979 as Percentage of First 6 Months of 1979	
		Production Volume	Labor Productivity
Power and Electrification	100.8	104	102
Oil Industry	99.5	103	102
Oil Refining and Petrochemical Industry	98	102	101
Gas Industry	104	112	109
Coal Industry	100.7	101	98
Ferrous Metallurgy	99.1	100.4	100.6
Nonferrous Metallurgy	100.3	100.3	99.3
Chemical Industry	96	101	99.2
Power Machine Building	101	104	103
Heavy and Transport Machine Building	100.6	103	103
Electrical Engineering Industry	101	104	103
Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	101	106	105
Machine Tool Building and Tool-Making Industry	99	108	106
Instrument Making, Means of Automation and Control Systems	101	109	108
Motor Vehicle Industry	100.9	109	107
Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building	100.2	104	103
Machine Building for Livestock Raising and Fodder Production	102	107	104
Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building	102	105	104
Machine Building for the Light and Food Industries and Household Appliances	100.5	104	104
Timber and Woodworking Industry	96	97	98
Pulp and Paper Industry	92	94	93
Construction Materials Industry	97	99.1	99
Light Industry	100.7	102	102
Food Industry	102	102	102
Meat and Dairy Industry	101	100.3	99.1
Fish Industry	100.6	98	97
Procurements	102	103	102
Medical Industry	101	109	107
Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry	101	105	102

UNION REPUBLICS (Including Industry of Union Subordination)	Percentage Fulfillment of 6-Month Output Sales Plan	First 6 Months of 1979 as Percentage of First 6 Months of 1978	
		Production Volume	Labor Productivity
RSFSR	100.5	102.8	102.2
Ukrainian SSR	100.9	103.2	101.9
Belorussian SSR	101	107.3	104.3
Uzbek SSR	102	102.7	100.0
Kazakh SSR	100.5	103.3	101.3
Georgian SSR	101	106.7	105.3
Azerbaijan SSR	102	108.7	105.4
Lithuanian SSR	101	102.1	100.8
Moldavian SSR	101	103.6	101.4
Latvian SSR	101	99.9	99.9
Kirgiz SSR	101	105.1	103.5
Tadzhik SSR	102	109.1	106.1
Armenian SSR	102	107.5	102.9
Turkmen SSR	103	96.9	93.6
Estonian SSR	102	102.4	101.9

PRODUCTION OF THE MOST IMPORTANT TYPES OF OUTPUT TOTALED:

	Produced in First 6 Months of 1979	First 6 Months of 1979 as Percentage of First 6 Months of 1978
Electricity--Billion Kilowatt-Hours	621	104
Oil (Including Gas Condensate)--Million Tons	287	103
Gas--Billion Cubic Meters	201	109
Coal--Million Tons	366	101
Steel--Million Tons	74.8	99.1
Rolled Ferrous Metal Products (Finished)--Million Tons	51.9	99
Steel Pipes--Million Tons	8.9	103
Mineral Fertilizers (Standard Units)--Million Tons	47.4	94
Chemical Plant Protection Agents (Standard Units)--Thousand Tons	245	97
Sulfuric Acid--Million Tons	11.1	99.8
Synthetic Resins and Plastics--Million Tons	1.7	98
Chemical Fibers and Yarn--Thousand Tons	563	100.5
Motor Vehicle Tires--Millions	30.0	102
Turbines--Million Kilowatts	8.8	112
Turbine Generators--Million Kilowatts	9.0	98
A.C. Electric Motors--Million Kilowatts	25.7	103
Metal-Cutting Machine Tools:		
Thousands	115	97
Million Rubles	921	107
Including With Digital Program Control--Thousands	3.8	106

Forging and Pressing Machines:		
Thousands	28.0	100.3
Million Rubles	273	111
Instruments, Means of Automation and Spare Parts--Billion Rubles	2.4	112
Computer Equipment and Spare Parts--Billion Rubles	1.8	116
Blast-Furnace, Steel-Smelting and Rolling Equipment--Million Rubles	148	105
Oil Apparatus--Thousand Tons	97.4	108
Chemical Equipment and Spare Parts--Million Rubles	372	105
Technological Equipment and Spare Parts for the Light and Food Industries--Million Rubles	645	103
Mainline Diesel Locomotives--Million Horsepower	1.9	96
Mainline Electric Locomotives--Million Horsepower	1.7	100.9
Mainline Freight Cars--Thousands	33.2	96
Motor Vehicles--Thousands	1,082	101
Including:		
Trucks	388	103
Automobiles	654	100
Tractors--Thousands	276	95
Agricultural Machines--Billion Rubles	1.3	107
Machines for Livestock Raising and Fodder Production--Billion Rubles	1.0	106
Grain-Harvesting Combines--Thousands	57.5	102
Cotton-Harvesting Machines--Thousands	4.7	100
Excavators--Thousands	21.1	102
Commercial Timber (Excluding Kolkhoz Timber Procurements)--Million Cubic Meters	149	91
Paper--Million Tons	2.6	96
Cement--Million Tons	59.9	94
Precast Ferroconcrete--Million Cubic Meters of Articles	60	97
Textiles, All Types--Million Square Meters	5,379	100.3
Including:		
Cotton	3,507	100.3
Wool	397	100.5
Linen	405	94
Silk	863	102
Sewn Goods-Billion Rubles	11.0	104
Knitted Underwear and Outerwear--Million Items	794	101
Leather Footwear--Million Pairs	379	99.5
Meat (Industrial Output)--Million Tons	4.4	101
Sausage Products--Million Tons	1.5	100.2
Edible Fish Produce, Including Canned Fish--Billion Rubles	2.1	95
Butter--Thousand Tons	647	96
Wholemilk Produce in Milk Equivalent--Million Tons	12.7	100
Dried Milk and Dried Cream--Thousand Tons	174	98
Fullfat Cheese--Thousand Tons	360	102
Margarine Produce--Thousand Tons	693	105
Confectionary--Million Tons	2.0	102

Canned Foods--Billion Standard Cans	4.7	103
Mixed Feed--Million Tons	31.4	105
Clocks and Watches--Millions	32.0	102
Chinaware and Earthenware--Million Items	537	99
High-Grade Crockery (Glass and Crystal)--Million Rubles	435	105
Radio Receivers and Radio-Phonographs--Millions	4.2	95
Televisions--Millions	3.6	100.8
Including Color Sets	0.9	129
Refrigerators--Millions	3.0	100.8
Washing Machines--Millions	1.8	98
Motorcycles and Motor Scooters--Thousands	545	103
Furniture--Billion Rubles	2.7	103

Production of a number of nonferrous and rare metals, petrochemical and petroleum-refining products increased.

The 6-month plan for gas extraction and the production of many types of machinery and equipment, instruments, automation and computer facilities, sewn goods, certain food products, consumer, household and other goods was overfulfilled.

In the first 6 months of this year production of certain types of industrial products was somewhat lower than in the first half of 1978, although production of many of them in the second quarter exceeded the level for the second quarter last year.

Some production associations and enterprises failed to fulfill set targets for the production of the required range of goods, for increasing labor productivity and for accumulations.

The 6-month plan for oil extraction and production of finished rolled ferrous metals, mineral fertilizers, commercial timber, cement, textiles, meat, edible fish products, and butter was underfulfilled.

Production association and enterprises of the following ministries were responsible for shortfalls in deliveries of products to consumers in accordance with contracts and schedules: ferrous metallurgy, timber and wood processing, oil-refining and petrochemical, chemical and automotive industries, heavy and transport machine building and some others.

Work on the introduction of SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL achievements into the national economy continued. The production of more than 1,200 new types of articles was assimilated and launched. Obsolete machinery, apparatus, instruments and other articles were taken out of production. Some 2 million inventions and rationalizers' proposals were introduced. Some plan targets for the development of science and technology were underfulfilled.

The technical and economic work indicators of a number of industrial sectors and the quality of output improved.

The volume of production of top quality goods increased by 25 percent compared with the corresponding period last year.

II. Agriculture

Agricultural workers carried out spring fieldwork in an organized manner and fulfilled the SPRING SOWING plan.

In the country as a whole SOWN AREAS of winter and spring crops for the 1979 harvest totaled 217.1 million hectares, according to preliminary figures. Areas of rice, barley, cotton, sunflower, soybeans and vegetables are bigger than last year.

Sowings on irrigated and drained land increased.

Everywhere work is being carried out on haymaking and fodder procurement. The grain harvest is underway in many parts of the country.

The NUMBER OF PRODUCTIVE LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and enterprises was (millions):

	On 1 July	
	1978	1979
Cattle,	91.6	92.9
Including Cows	29.3	29.7
Pigs	56.4	57.0
Sheep and Goats	145.5	146.3
Poultry	644.6	685.2

The PRODUCTION of meat on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises in the first 6 months of the current year remained at the level of the first half of last year, production of eggs increased by 4 percent and milk production fell somewhat.

STATE PURCHASES OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS on all categories of farms are described by the following figures:

	First 6 Months	
	1978	1979
Livestock and Poultry (Live Weight)--Millions of Tons	7.8	7.8
Milk--Millions of Tons	30.5	29.6
Eggs--Billions	20.9	21.8

In the first 6 months procurement centers received somewhat less livestock, poultry and milk than envisaged by the plan; the volume of egg purchases was overfulfilled.

CAPITAL INVESTMENTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE for the entire complex of work totaled more than R14 billion. Some R3.2 billion were invested in land reclamation construction and opening up of reclaimed land, which is 3 percent more than in the corresponding period last year.

AGRICULTURE RECEIVED 131,000 trucks and specialized motor vehicles, 171,000 tractors, 55,000 grain-harvesting, 3,800 corn-harvesting, 4,900 potato-harvesting, 5,100 beet-harvesting and 23,000 silage-harvesting combines, 3,000 units for manufacturing vitamin grass meal, 10,000 sprinkler machines and installations and many other types of machines and mechanisms. The plan for agricultural equipment supplies was fulfilled.

Agriculture received 38.2 million tons of mineral fertilizers and 1.2 million tons of chemical feed additives. Fertilizer deliveries were a little lower than the level for the first half of last year.

III. Transportation and Communications

FREIGHT TURNOVER FOR ALL TYPES OF TRANSPORTATION was 2.9 trillion ton-kilometers and was approximately the same as in the first half of 1978; in the second quarter it increased by 1 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. PASSENGER TURNOVER in the first 6 months reached 400 billion passenger-kilometers and increased by 3 percent.

The fulfillment of the 6-month plan for individual types of transportation is characterized by the following figures:

	Fulfilled in First Half 1979	Percentage Fulfillment of 6-Month Plan	First Half 1979 as Percentage of First Half 1978
FREIGHT TURNOVER--Billions of Ton-Kilometers			
Railroad Transportation	1,650	94	96
Motor Vehicle Transportation for Public Use	59.9	98	105
Oil Pipeline Transportation	557	100.9	112
FREIGHT SHIPMENT--Millions of Tons			
Railroad Transportation	1,816	95	97
Motor Vehicle Transportation for Public Use	3,015	99	102
Oil Pipeline Transportation	297	99.3	103

MARITIME TRANSPORTATION fulfilled the shipments plan in overseas and internal shipping. Freight turnover in all types of shipping increased compared with the first half of 1978. Container shipments increased by 3 percent. The plan for loading and unloading work at seaports was fulfilled by 104 percent; the proportion of sea-going ships loaded and unloaded on time and ahead of schedule increased. Some 22 seaports operated coordinated continuous work schedules in accordance with the experience of allied enterprises of the Leningrad transportation complex.

AIR TRANSPORTATION overfulfilled the passenger turnover plan and the plan for the overall volume of air shipments and operations connected with servicing national economic sectors. Some 46 million passengers were transported in the 6 months. Aircraft carried out chemical operations in agriculture and forestry over an area of 57 million hectares.

BUSES FOR PUBLIC USE fulfilled the passenger shipment plan by 100.9 percent and passenger turnover plan by 100.3 percent; the plan for paid mileage by taxicabs was fulfilled by 105 percent. By comparison with the first 6 months of 1978 passenger shipments increased by 2 percent, passenger turnover by 4 percent and paid mileage by taxicabs by 14 percent.

At the same time, transportation, especially railroad transportation, failed to provide fully for the needs of the national economy and the population in terms of shipments.

COMMUNICATIONS ENTERPRISES (mail, telegraph, telephone, radio) fulfilled the 6-month plan for the total volume of output; it increased by 5.5 percent compared with the corresponding period last year.

IV. Capital Construction

FIXED CAPITAL worth more than R27 billion or 4 percent more than for the same period last year was commissioned in the first 6 months through state capital investments.

Through new construction and the expansion and modernization of existing enterprises new capacities were introduced in the electricity industry; for the extraction of oil, gas, coal, and iron ore; for the primary refining of oil and for the production of pig iron, steel, mineral fertilizers, chemical fibers, industrial rubber goods, construction materials, structures and machine building, and light and food industry products. New main gas pipelines have been laid.

The production capacities commissioned include--two 500,000-kilowatt turbines at the Kursk and one at the Chernobyl nuclear power station, the first phase of the "Zapadno-Donbasskaya" mine for 1.5 million tons of coal, a coal enriching factory in Irkutskaya Oblast, new capacities at the "Nizhnekamskneftekhim" production association and at the Mozyr oil refinery and the Magnitogorsk metallurgical combine and Uzbek metallurgical plant. Also, large complexes for the production of synthetic ammonia have been commissioned at the Novgorod, Kemerovo and Grodno "Azot" production associations, at the Cherepovtsky nitrogen fertilizer plant, for mineral fertilizers at the Cherkassy and Rovno "Azot" production associations, the Sumy "Khimprom" production association, the Voskresensk "Minudobreniya" production association and the Samarkand superphosphate and Ventspils port plant.

The over 600-km Gryazovets-Leningrad gas pipeline was commissioned.

The Baykal-Amur Main Railroad is being successfully constructed. The laying of the main track from Urgal station to the city of Komsomolsk-na-Amure was completed ahead of schedule which made it possible to let through traffic onto this section 1 year earlier than planned.

Agriculture commissioned livestock raising premises and mechanized farmsteads and complexes for the upkeep of 1.6 million animals and 4.3 million birds, poultry farms for 1.5 million laying hens, poultry meat farms for 11.4 million birds per year and mechanized depots for storing mineral fertilizers, toxic chemicals and line materials with a capacity of around 400,000 tons at any one time.

New elevators, grain stores and mixed feed enterprises were commissioned.

Some 240,000 hectares of irrigated and 270,000 hectares of drained land were commissioned. Some 2.3 million hectares of pastureland were watered.

State CAPITAL INVESTMENTS in the national economy were over R49 billion, that is, somewhat more than in the first half of 1978.

Compared with the corresponding period last year, the first half of this year saw an increase in the amount of contract work, labor productivity increased, the introduction of progressive methods of construction continued and further use was made of effective structures and materials.

At the same time, there are substantial shortcomings in construction. The plan for the commissioning of fixed capital and a number of production capacities were underfulfilled; many construction and installation organizations failed to insure the fulfillment of the plan for the volume of contract work and labor productivity growth.

V. Improving the People's Material and Cultural Living Standard

The NUMBER OF WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES in the national economy averaged 109.2 million over the 6 months and increased by 2 million, or 1.8 percent, compared with the first half of last year.

The AVERAGE MONTHLY CASH EARNINGS OF WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES in the national economy increased by 2.5 percent compared with the first half of 1978, reaching R163; wages with the addition of payments and benefits from social consumption funds amounted to R221.

KOLKHOZ MEMBERS' EARNINGS increased by 5 percent.

The raising of wages and salaries for workers in the nonproductive sectors of the national economy initiated in December 1976 in accordance with the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress continued. This increase has already been implemented in the region of the far north and places accorded the same status in the European north, in the regions of the Far East, Siberia, the Urals, Kazakhstan, Central Asia, the Volga area, the Volga-Vyatka Region, the cities of Moscow and Leningrad and Moskovskaya and Leningradskaya oblasts.

PAYMENTS AND BENEFITS received by the population from public consumption funds totaled R53 billion, or 5.6 percent more than in the first half of last year.

There was a further improvement in the material and everyday conditions of Great Patriotic War veterans. The expenditure norms for the upkeep of homes for invalids and the aged were increased.

The POPULATION'S DEPOSITS IN SAVINGS BANKS increased by R5.6 billion over the 6 months.

RETAIL TRADE TURNOVER in state and cooperative trade was R121 billion and increased by 4.4 percent compared with the first half of 1978. The 6-month retail trade turnover plan was fulfilled.

The VOLUME OF SALES OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS in state and cooperative trade is characterized by the following figures:

	Sold in First Half 1979 as Percentage of First Half of 1978
Bakery Products	102
Meat and Meat Products	102
Fish and Fish Products	101
Butter	101
Margarine	105
Wholemilk Products	100
Cheese	104
Eggs	104
Sugar	103
Confectionery	109
Tea	106
Potatoes	101
Vegetables and Citrus and Other Fruits	109
Clothing, Underwear and Textiles	104
Knitted Articles	102

Hosiery	103
Leather Footwear	104
Chinaware, Crockery, Glassware	106
Soap and Detergents	109
Furniture	104
Refrigerators	91
Including refrigerators with a capacity of over 200 liters	106
Washing Machines	99
Vacuum Cleaners	100
Watches, Clocks	104
Cameras	111
Motorcycles, Motor Scooters	102
Bicycles, Motorized Bicycles	103
Radio Receivers and Radio-Phonographs	104
Television Sets	92
Of Which, Color Sets	135
Automobiles	100

Despite the increase in trade turnover consumer demand for certain goods is not being fully met.

The Soviet Union's FOREIGN TRADE TURNOVER was R37.2 billion and increased by 8 percent compared with the first half of 1978.

The 6-month plan for CONSUMER SERVICES was fulfilled; the volume of services increased by 7.6 percent, including an increase of 9.5 percent in rural areas.

Some 530,000 WELL-EQUIPPED NEW APARTMENTS with a total area of about 26 million square meters were commissioned through state capital investments and the funds of housing construction cooperatives. In addition, a large quantity of apartments and individual houses was constructed by kolkhozes and the population using their own funds and with the aid of state credit. General educational schools for 109,000 pupils, preschool institutions with 90,000 places, hospitals with 8,000 beds, medical room and polyclinic institutions for 12,000 visits per shift and many other cultural and consumer services facilities have been constructed. The 6-month plan for the commissioning of apartment blocks and cultural and consumer services facilities was underfulfilled.

The construction and modernization of facilities for the 1980 Olympic games in Moscow are being carried out on a broad front. A number of sports installations and other facilities for the Olympics have been commissioned.

Work has been carried out to provide amenities for cities and villages. MAIN GAS SUPPLIES WERE CONNECTED to 1.1 million apartments during the 6 months.

The development of THE PEOPLE'S EDUCATION AND CULTURE continued. More than 98 million people were involved in various types of tuition, 44.7 million of them studying in general educational schools, 1.9 million in secondary vocational and technical schools, 4.7 million in secondary specialized educational establishments and 5.1 million in VUZes. Some 5.3 million young men and women received secondary education in the current year.

Some 2,037,000 specialists were sent into the national economy, including 783,000 with higher education and 1,254,000 with secondary specialized education.

More than 120,000 permanent preschool institutions in which more than 13 million children are being educated are operating in the country. Some 9.3 million pupils were at late-opening schools and groups. More than 38 million are studying in Young Pioneer and schoolchildrens' palaces and houses, at young technician and young naturalist stations and in other nonschool [vneshkolnyy] institutions.

THE POPULATION'S MEDICAL SERVICES AND ORGANIZED LEISURE expanded. The number of beds in hospital institutions and places in sanatoria, boarding housing, houses and bases for leisure and tourism increased.

THE SOVIET UNION'S POPULATION TOTALED 263.4 MILLION AS OF 1 JULY 1979.

[Signed] The USSR Central Statistical Administration

IZVESTIYA Editorial

LD241015 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Half Year: Results and Tasks"]

[Text] The fulfillment of plan targets is a necessary condition for the dynamic, steady development of the economy of the society of mature socialism. The plan is the law of production. Relying on the frontrunners' experience, the country's working people are persistently and consistenly fighting for the successful implementation of the program for the 4th year of the 5-year plan.

The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported: In the first 6 months further growth in the country's economy and the people's well-being has been achieved. The 1/2-yearly plan for the sale of the country's industrial output has been fulfilled. In comparison with the same period last year the volume of output increased 3.5 percent, including an increase of 4 percent in the second quarter. The half-yearly plan for gas extraction and the production of many machines and equipment, instruments, automation facilities and computer technology, sewn goods, certain food products, cultural, consumer and domestic goods and others has been overfulfilled. Production of more than 1,200 new types of articles has been assimilated and begun. In comparison with with the first 6 months of last year the volume of output of products in the top quality category has increased by one-fourth.

Out of state capital investments, fixed capital worth more than R27 million has been commissioned--that is 4 percent more than in the same period last year. The numbers of livestock and poultry on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises have increased. The spring sowing plan was fulfilled. In the course of socialist competition working people's collectives have discovered and exploited additional reserves. This helped to insure an increase in production rates in the second quarter and to make good in many indicators the slight underfulfillment of plan which was permitted because of difficult weather conditions in January-March.

As before, the program outlined by the party for improving the people's well-being is being steadily implemented. The average monthly wage of workers and employees has increased. With the addition of payments and services from public consumption funds, it is now R221. Kolkhoz members' earnings have increased by 5 percent. [paragraph continues]

Out of state capital investments and the resources of housing construction cooperatives 530,000 new, well-equipped apartments have been commissioned. Moreover, many apartments and individual houses have been constructed by kolkhozes and the population out of their own resources and with the help of state loans. More than 120,000 preschool institutions are now in operation in the country, in which more than 13 million children are being educated. Social consumption funds are increasing constantly.

The achievements of the national economy could be even greater if all sectors and labor collectives made fuller use of potential for increasing production efficiency. Unfortunately, certain production associations and enterprises, as the USSR Central Statistical Administration notes, have not fulfilled the targets set them for the output of products in the product mix laid down and for increasing labor productivity and accumulations. The ministries of ferrous metallurgy, timber and wood processing, petroleum refining and petrochemicals, chemical and automotive industries have not fully supplied products to consumers in accordance with contracts and orders. Substantial shortcomings exist in construction. Less production capacities and housing have been commissioned than was planned. The Ministry of Railways, despite the help it was given, did not insure the fulfillment of the 1/2-yearly plan for the transportation of many important shipments. All this indicates that plan discipline is by no means everywhere observed to the necessary degree.

The results of the past 6 months demand thorough analysis. It is important for all ministries and departments, republic and local soviet organs and collectives of working people to plan measures to eliminate shortcomings, improve the organization of the task and strengthen production discipline. There are opportunities for further improving production efficiency and work quality. It is only necessary to make more active use of them, introduce the frontrunners' experience more boldly and widely, and improve organization.

A more significant load falls on the second two quarters than on the first two quarters. Not only because shortfalls in January-June must be made good but also because in a number of cases the plans laid down by ministries for the first 6 months were cut. This concerns construction workers above all--the commissioning of an overwhelming proportion of projects was set for the end of the year. The timely preparation of enterprises for the winter and the fulfillment of targets for stockpiling fuel demand the special attention of economic leaders and local soviet ispolkoms.

The resolution of the economic tasks which face us demands a creative approach, high responsibility and the strictest discipline at all levels of the economy. "Let everyone who stands at a machine or works in the fields or at the drawing board," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "ask himself: Has he done everything to work more productively and to a higher standard, to save materials and not to waste time?" Competing with frontrunners and exploiting reserves, Soviet people are fully determined to successfully implement the targets for the year and the 10th 5-Year Plan.

ECONOMY'S WINTER LAG MADE UP 'IN MANY INDICATORS'

LD241033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Increasing the Rate of Work"]

[Text] In these summer days the country's labor pulse is beating with particular intensity. From the first weeks of the third quarter, industrial collectives are striving to insure the smooth rhythm necessary to meet the annual plan and socialist pledges. [paragraph continues]

Construction workers exploiting the favorable warm weather are stepping up the pace of construction of projects nearing completion. Farmers are struggling persistently and strenuously for the harvest under difficult conditions. The creative activity of millions of participants in competition is elevating to ever increasing heights the might of the homeland, which is confidently advancing along the path of the 5-year plan set by the 25th CPSU Congress.

The USSR Central Statistical Administration report, published yesterday, on the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for the country's economic and social development in the past 6 months convincingly describes the weighty fruits of the nationwide labor. Further growth in the economy has been achieved and working people's prosperity continues to improve. In many indicators the lag permitted in the grim winter months has been made up.

Our industry increased production volume by 3.5 percent compared with the same period last year, and by 4 percent in the second quarter. The country received more gas, machinery, equipment, sewn goods and other goods than planned. The process of assimilating scientific and technical achievements into the national economy continued--output of more than 1,200 new products has been assimilated, and the way is open for 2 million inventions and rationalizers' proposals to be applied in practice.

In agriculture, thanks to spring fieldwork carried out successfully, the sown areas of rice, barley, cotton, sunflowers and other crops were expanded, and sowings on irrigated and drained lands were increased. The main thing now is to harvest and store everything that has been grown and to lay in more fodder for livestock, whose numbers have increased. The strengthening of the forage base of social livestock raising is particularly important, since in the past 6 months state purchases of livestock and poultry remained at their former level and, in the case of milk, even fell somewhat. New major capital investments in agriculture, the delivery of equipment and mineral fertilizers and extensive land reclamation are creating preconditions for further intensification of production.

The 4th year of the 5-year plan has been marked by large-scale capital construction. In the first 6 months fixed capital amounting to more than R27 billion has been assimilated. This includes new turbines at the Kursk and Chernoby AESes, the first stage of the "Zapadno-Donbasskaya" mine, complexes for producing synthetic ammonia and so forth. On the Baykal-Amur railroad the laying of the main line from Urgal to Komsomolsk-na-Amure has been completed ahead of schedule, which has made it possible to advance by a whole year the opening of traffic there for through trains. New livestock premises and complexes and also elevators, granaries and combined feed enterprises have been constructed in rural areas.

The planned development of the socialist economy is accompanied by a steady improvement in the people's material and cultural living standards. In the past 6 months the cash wages of workers and employees and kolkhoz members' remuneration were again increased. The improvement in pay rates and salaries for personnel in the nonproduction sphere, which was initiated by a 25th CPSU Congress decision, continued. Payments and grants to the public from social consumption funds increased by 5.6 percent to total R53 billion. Commodity turnover expanded in state and cooperative trade, although the demand for some goods is by no means fully satisfied. Some 530,000 well-equipped apartments and many schools, hospitals and cultural-consumer facilities were commissioned. The army of specialists was reinforced--more than 2 million more people completed higher and secondary specialized education.

Not only are our successes more clearly visible from the heights which have been scaled, but so are the problems, difficulties and shortcomings which are holding back the dynamic development of the national economy. [paragraph continues]

Some enterprises and associations failed to meet targets for the production of output, increasing labor productivity and accumulations. Oil extraction and the production of rolled ferrous metals, mineral fertilizers, cement, textiles, meat, dairy products and some other products were less than planned. In a number of ministries contracts and schedules for the delivery of goods to consumers are not being fully met. Construction workers are delaying the commissioning of important projects, which is adversely affecting the balance of production and the country's labor rhythm. Thus, life demands that the pace be increased and that new resources for improving efficiency and work quality be brought into play.

The next few months will be a decisive stage for the fulfillment of the annual program, when lagging behind by any collective will be particularly intolerable. People will be acting correctly where they use profound analysis of the results of the last period to create an atmosphere of creative dissatisfaction with what has been achieved and to mobilize additional potential for increasing production and improving qualitative indicators. It is the duty of party committees to enhance the responsibility of economic cadres and all communists for the unconditional fulfillment of the plan targets and pledges and for the strengthening of labor discipline and organization.

Failure to keep people and equipment working, instances of spoilage and interruptions in material and technical supplies are now more intolerable than ever. Ministries and departments and local party and soviet organs are called upon to improve the leadership of the economy and to bring the laggards into line, providing all collectives with favorable conditions for improving labor productivity and for efficient, rhythmic work.

Party and trade union organizations must also be concerned to insure the further development of socialist competition. All means of mass-political work must be used to concentrate common efforts toward resolving the tasks advanced as the Order of the Day by the results of the last 6 months. The patriotic movement initiated by Muscovites for the fulfillment of personal 5-year plans by the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth deserves wide support.

Our successes in communist building depend on every collective and every worker. Let the pace of work be increased in all sectors and let the 25th CPSU Congress decisions be consistently and steadily converted into new deeds.

TRADE UNION OFFICIAL DETAILS SHORTCOMINGS IN CONSUMER GOODS

LD201835 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1040 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Summary] In an interview, A.G. Shalaura, chairman of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Workers in State Trade and Consumer Cooperatives, details work in this sphere. Every day every Soviet person is a customer three times on an average. Retail trade turnover in the 3 years of the 5-year plan increased by R30,000 million and totalled more than R687,000 million. This year over 2,000 shops and 400 canteens and cafes will be built. In rural areas, during the first 3 years of the 5-year plan 800 new modern universal stores and trade centers have gone into operation. Over 300,000 different consumer goods are sold. Today 60 percent of all goods are sold in self-service shops. Shopping by advance order is growing, both at order departments in shops and at work places; 2,500 shops have permanently operating points for accepting foodstuff orders at industrial enterprises, and this number will increase.

About 70 million people have access to canteens at their place of work or study, which is 22 percent more than in 1976.

"Of course, not everything is as one would wish. In marking our festival we concentrate attention on unsolved questions, on increasing the struggle against negative phenomena, of which unfortunately there are still many in the trade.

[Question] "Antonina Grigoryevna, letters often come into the radio station in which listeners report difficulties in obtaining certain articles. Listeners also complain about the poor quality of certain goods. What are the reasons for this?

[Answer] "Unfortunately, such problems and difficulties are still encountered. They are caused by lack of promptness and lack of good management by certain trade heads. At times there is a shortage of certain goods in shops, although there are plenty of them in warehouses and at bases. But we are also let down by industrial enterprises, which break agreements on supplies and send substandard goods. Trade union committees have begun to display more persistence and a more principled attitude in the struggle against these shortcomings."

COAL MINISTER BRATCHENKO ANSWERS READERS' QUESTIONS

LD241243 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 18 July 1979 carries on page 2 a 2,500-word item in which B.F. Bratchenko, USSR minister of the coal industry, answers questions put to him by the newspaper's readers on such topics as whether or not labor in modern coal mines is arduous and has any future; traditions in coal mining and the Stakhanovite movement; whether or not there has been a falling off in the output of advanced teams; what is being done in mines to eliminate heavy physical labor; measures to improve health and leisure conditions for miners; and monetary and other incentives to stimulate young people to choose mining as their career.

BRIEFS

TYUMEN OIL FIGURES--Tyumen oil workers have despatched to consumers 150 million tons of liquid fuel extracted since the start of January. This exceeds last year's oil extraction figure for the same period by 18 million tons. The handing over for industrial use of new deposits and the high productivity of wells at Samotlor and other fields of the middle Priobye was conducive to this success, as was efficient use of equipment. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 24 Jul 79 LD]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 24 JULY

LD250205 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 24 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Several rayons in Donetskaya Oblast have completed the harvesting of cereals. (0100 GMT)

Omskaya Oblast has so far procured 500,000 tons of coarse and succulent fodder. Machine operators are taking advantage of the fair weather which has set in. (0100 GMT)

The grain reception points of Kurganskaya Oblast have completed preparations for the forthcoming harvest. More than 2.5 million tons of grain can be stored there for the first time as a result of new commissionings and the reconstruction of existing facilities. (0205 GMT)

In Kazakhstan, 7 out of 19 oblasts are harvesting barley and wheat. Grain crops cover 25 million hectares. The grain has been reaped and threshed on 1.5 million hectares to date. Chimkentskaya Oblast is completing the harvest of cereals. Dzhambulskaya has harvested the grain on half the area. Barley and wheat have produced a high yield in the south of Kazakhstan this year, particularly on irrigated areas. "Bezostaya-1" winter wheat is yielding 30-40 quintals per hectare. (0500 GMT)

Moldavia has completed the harvesting of grain. Many kolkhozes and whole rayons are selling above-plan grain to the state. Procurement of strong and valuable wheat is considerably up this year. (0500 GMT)

In Krasnodarskiy Kray the rice areas covers more than 180,000 hectares. The crop is ripening. Quite a good harvest is expected. The pledge is to gather in 900,000 tons of rice this year. (0500 GMT)

In Kurskaya Oblast, grain crops have been out on 100,000 hectares to date, 10 percent of the plan. Harvesting work is getting underway on 24 July in southern regions of Chuvashskaya. (0700 GMT)

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA REPORTS GRAIN HARVEST PROGRESS IN RSFSR

LD241149 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[I. Nivin "Diary of Fieldwork": "The Harvest Gathers Speed"]

[Excerpts] The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration's latest summary of the harvest progress has been received. By 16 July grain crops had been cut on almost 6 million hectares. The gap between reaping and threshing in minimal. A considerable proportion of the grain and pulse crops has been harvested by the straight-combining method. That is one of the characteristic features of the present harvest, because on many farms the grain crops are stunted [nizkoroslyy].

The harvesting of winter grain on the farms of Krasnodarskiy Kray has been fully completed. As had been envisaged, the machine operators coped with this work in 7-9 calendar days. Some 30 quintals of grain were harvested from each of 1,911,000 hectares, while in the Primorsko-Akhtarskiy, Koronovskiy, Leningradskiy and a number of other rayons the figure was 34-43 quintals. In the kray the harvest has been gathered in conjunction with the performance of other operations.

Over the last week the harvest front has moved north and east. Combines and windrowers have already been taken out onto the farm fields of Moskovskaya Oblast's Stupinskiy Rayon. V. Zlobin, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondent for Saratovskaya Oblast, has reported to the editorial office about the launching of the cereal and pulse harvest on the virgin land farms of Aleksandrovo-Gayskiy and Nouvouzensjiy rayons. The machine operators of this oblast, having concentrated their equipment in harvesting and transportation complexes and detachments, intend to cut grain crops on 92,000 hectares each day and thus harvest the winter crops in 4-5 working days. All rayons of Voronezhskaya Oblast have joined in the mass harvesting of grain. At present, some 643 harvesting complexes are operating there. They are performing all the operations in aggregate using the Ipatovskiy Rayon method. From the fields which have been harvested both by the swatch method and the straight-combining method, special links immediately gather the straw and chaff and then carry out scuffling and flowing of the soil. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Rostovskaya Oblast were among the first in the RSFSR to embark on the harvest. Moreover, there is no significant gap between the reaping and threshing of the grain there. This indicates that the new grain crop is arriving at the threshing floors from the fields without any delay. The dry sunny weather eliminated the need for it to be dried. The grain merely has to be cleaned of weeds and mechanical contaminants, which generally does not entail any great difficulty--on the majority of kolkhozes and sovkhozes the threshing floors are equipped with modern, highly productive machinery. Nevertheless, grain is being held up at the threshing floors. To date, the farms of 10 rayons have not begun handing over their grain. In Tatsinskiy Rayon, for instance, more than 32,000 tons of grain has accumulated at threshing floors but not a single ton has been poured into the state's storage facilities. Astonishing sluggishiness is also being displayed in Belokalitvinskiy Rayon. Grain is still not forthcoming from there either, although more than 30,000 tons have been threshed.

8 MILLION HECTARES OF GRAIN HARVESTED IN RSFSR

LD250224 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Jul 79 LD

[Text] According to data from the Central Statistical Administration published today, grain crops in the republic have been cut on 8 million hectares, which represents 10 percent of the whole sown areas. The threshing of grain is likewise proceeding almost nonstop. As (Stepan Filippovich Borshch), a Collegium member of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, told us, the harvest frontier is now passing Kaluzhskaya, Moskovskaya, Gorkovskaya and Ulyanovskaya oblasts. Grain crops have been harvested from the first few thousand hectares in Primorskiy Kray. The main attention in harvesting is now being paid to completely conserving not only the grain but also the straw.

Many combines have been fitted with choppers. These days in the fields one may often encounter people's controllers. The flowline method of work, widely applied in Krasnodarskiy Kray, Stavropolskiy Kray and Rostovskaya Oblast, has been in great favor this year. It has made it possible for threshing to be done practically without interrupting cutting, with the soil being prepared immediately for planing winter crops.

GRAIN HARVEST PROCEEDING EARLIER THAN USUAL

LD241141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[A. Pazhitnev agricultural review: "This Year's and Next Year's Grain"]

[Text] Summer has passed its half-way mark. The grass [raznotrevye] is still flowering profusely in the meadows, the trees have not yet been touched with yellow, but the breath of the harvest crowning the grain grower's labor is becoming increasingly strong. [paragraph continues]

Fragrant haystacks alternate with piles of straw in mown fields. Velvety strips of land plowed for fallow have begun to strike the eye. And trucks carrying the new harvest grain travel the roads and tracks to the elevators. The farmers are striving to harvest what they have grown fully and to fulfill their first commitment to the state. In the past week farms in the south of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone have joined in the harvesting toil. The harvest is encompassing new regions. According to a USSR Central Statistical Administration report, by 16 July grain and pulse crops had been cut from an area of 15.7 million hectares and threshed on 13.3 million hectares.

The main task now is to increase the rate of grain procurements and sale to the state. The flow of grain to the elevators is increasing with every passing day. Thus, the Kuban farms have delivered over 1.6 million tons of grain to reception centers. It is a truly busy time for the procurement workers. The precious freight must be taken in, processed promptly and stashed in the corn bins, as the saying goes. How are the enterprises prepared for the season?

Every day the collective of the Ust-Labinsk elevator in the Kuban is receiving up to 9,000 tons of grain. But you will see no line of trucks here. The control and analysis service is coping well with its work, and trucks are not kept standing at weighbridges.

Elevators in Nikolayevskaya, Krymskaya, and Khersonskaya oblasts are now working rhythmically. The Yampol workers' method and the team contract are meeting with increasing recognition here.

By the beginning of July 2,000 out of 2,850 procurement enterprises had completely finished the preparation of the material and technical base. The procurement workers' collectives of Ulyanovskaya, Kuybyshevskaya, Kustanayskaya, Kokchetavskaya and Tselinogradskaya oblasts are rapidly completing preparation of the technical base to receive the grain. But this good example is not being followed everywhere. The Udmurtskaya ASSR and Novosibirskaya, Karagandinskaya and several other oblasts are preparing only slowly for the harvest work. In Pavlodarskaya Oblast, almost one-fifth of the granaries and dryers are in need of repair. The situation is the same in Kemerovskaya Oblast.

Kolkhoz and sovkhoz threshing floors are a great help in "processing" the harvest. By the start of the season they had extended their asphalted areas and increased the number of covered awnings. It is also important to take care of the operation of grain-cleaning machinery. There are now about 190,000 of these units in the country's farms. But unfortunately they are not all in commission. Hundreds of machines are awaiting repair in Krasnoyarskiy and Altayskiy krays, Omskaya Oblast and Latvia.

While bringing in the present harvest the farmers are thinking about next year's. The fall sowing time is approaching. Winter grain crops provide over one-third of the gross harvest. Their significance is also great because these grains are more productive. This year winter crops have withstood the unfavorable summer conditions well and are producing good yields in many regions.

The rain which has fallen recently in the majority of the country's zones has improved soil moisture. The harvest is proceeding earlier than usual this year. Therefore, every condition is taking shape for timely and good-quality preparation of the arable land, for sowing within optimum times, and for expanding the areas sown to winter crops. Farms are acting correctly where land earmarked for winter crops is harvested first, the soil is prepared rapidly, fertilizers are laid in good time and concern is shown to procure high-quality seed from the best strains.

Grain is the country's wealth. Everything must be done to harvest it in good time and to lay a firm foundation for next year's harvest.

BENEFITS OF RADIOTELESCOPES IN ORBIT DETAILED

LD201756 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0340 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--Soviet cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin, working on the Salyut-6 scientific station, have assembled the first radiotelescope in orbit. Thus a new stage in space research--that of extra-atmospheric astronomy--has begun PRAVDA writes today.

Engineering calculations show that in the conditions of weightlessness it is possible to assemble antenna fields which are very large in area, and that they can even be built up.

The advantages of space radiotelescopes will be especially appreciated if the antennae, operating in the range of decimeter, centimeter and millimeter radio waves, which have a size on the order of several kilometers, are made to cover [R. Raznesti] distances of millions of kilometers. Such structures can be assembled from standard sections with a diameter of 100-300 meters each which will make it possible to heighten the sensitivity and angular resolution millions of times in comparison to what has been achieved on earth. This promises success in solving many important scientific problems in such spheres as the search for artificial radio signals and traces of activity by extraterrestrial civilizations and the obtaining of voluminous images of astronomic objects and the measurement of the distances to them.

It is natural that at the first stage the creation of space antennae of comparatively small size with a diameter of 10-100 metres is expedient, the article says. Such instruments, moving in comparatively near-earth orbits, will make it possible to obtain high-quality images and to penetrate the secret of the structure of the closest astronomical objects--for instance, of the nucleus of our galaxy.

Space antennae also hold a lot of promise for the national economy. A radiotelescope directed toward the earth will make it possible to obtain from space in any weather and round-the-clock information about the state of the earth's surface (humidity, snow cover, etc.), various meteorological parameters and data about the world oceans. In the long-term, even power engineering installations may appear in space which will retransmit solar energy to earth in the form of radio waves by means of large antennae.

ACADEMICIAN WRITES ON OPERATION OF TOKAMAK-7 INSTALLATION

LD201158 Moscow TASS in English 1112 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

["Towards Energetics of the Future"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 20, TASS--"Starting of the Tokamak-7 installation is undoubtedly an important step towards the thermonuclear power engineering of the future," said Academician Boris Kadomtsev, director of the Department of Physics and Plasma, Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy. He made a comment on the starting of Tokamak-7 (T-7) during a talks with a correspondent of the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. The Tokamak, the installation that combines super-conducting magnetic systems at temperatures of hundreds degrees below zero with plasma heated to million degrees, has been started for the first time in the world.

"The creation of the installation with super-conducting windings is related to the intermediate work which helps to prove that the super low temperatures, required for obtaining the state of super conductivity, and hot plasma can be combined. The T-7 installation can be considered a prologue to new thermo-nuclear research, and a new generation of Tokomaks, the scientist said.

The scientist said that the next installation, Tokamak-15 will be soon manufactured. "At this installation we are going to apply various methods of additional heating of plasma to approach the mark of 100 million degrees. The institute is now working on giant super-conducting magnets for the T-15.

LENINGRAD POWER PLANT EXCEPTIONALLY CLEAN, EFFICIENT

LD241214 Moscow TASS in English 1159 GMT 24 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Leningrad, July 24, TASS--Preparations have started for the physical start-up of a third reactor block with a generating capacity of one million kilowatts at the Lenin atomic power engineering plant in Leningrad. At the same time, the assembly has been started of the fourth giant block. In the next few years, the world's biggest power plant running on nuclear fuel--the Leningrad atomic power engineering plant--will double its generating capacity to reach four million kilowatts. The Leningrad atomic power plant is the first line of the new generation of stations with uranium-graphite channel type reactors. Two of them are already in operation and have generated in a little more than five years over 50,000 million kwt hours of energy, which is supplied through power transmission lines to Leningrad, Moscow, industrial centres of Russian and the Baltic republics. It is the greatest amount of energy obtained in one station throughout the whole history of atomic power engineering. Reporting on it, director of the power plant Nikolay Lukonin stressed that the price cost of one kilowatt hour of "atomic" electricity achieved at the station is lower than at the thermal power plants of the Leningrad economic area. Thirty tons of enriched uranium burnt annually in the reactors of the Leningrad atomic power plant are equivalent to 11 million tons of coal. The station has been recognized exceptionally "clean" which is achieved through reliable operation of all reactor components and numerous systems for the control of discharge into the environment. A series of such stations is being built in the centre of the European part of Russia, in the Ukraine and Soviet Baltic republics on the basis of the experience of operation of the atomic power plant in Leningrad.

AMERICAN IDEA OF LASER-POWERED AIRCRAFT REVIEWED

LD241241 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 19 July 1979 carries on page four a 1,000-word article by an unnamed author written "on the basis of TASS materials" entitled "The Laser Aircraft Prepares for Takeoff." The article describes the idea propounded in 1971 by "American specialists" that it is possible to build an aircraft which will derive its power from the sun, this solar energy reaching the aircraft via a laser beam directed at it from a system of satellites. The aircraft, according to the article, would climb to its cruising altitude of 9 km using kerosene-fueled engines and would then switch to laser energy. For a flight of over 5,000 km at around the speed of sound such an aircraft would need "laser radiation" in the order of 40 megawatts" and on each flight "would save more than 30,000 liters of kerosene."

BRIEFS

ANTARCTIC GEODETIC SURVEY COMPLETED--Geographers will have to make a substantial correction to the map of the coastline of Antarctica. A gigantic flat iceberg with an area of 150 square km has split off from the shelf barrier and disappeared in the Weddell Sea. The loss was discovered during a geodetic survey which polar workers at the Soviet Antarctic base Druzhnaya have just completed. They photographed and mapped some 200,000 square km of unexplored territory. Much data was obtained about the stone foundation of Antarctica under the thick ice covering. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 21 Jul 79 LD]